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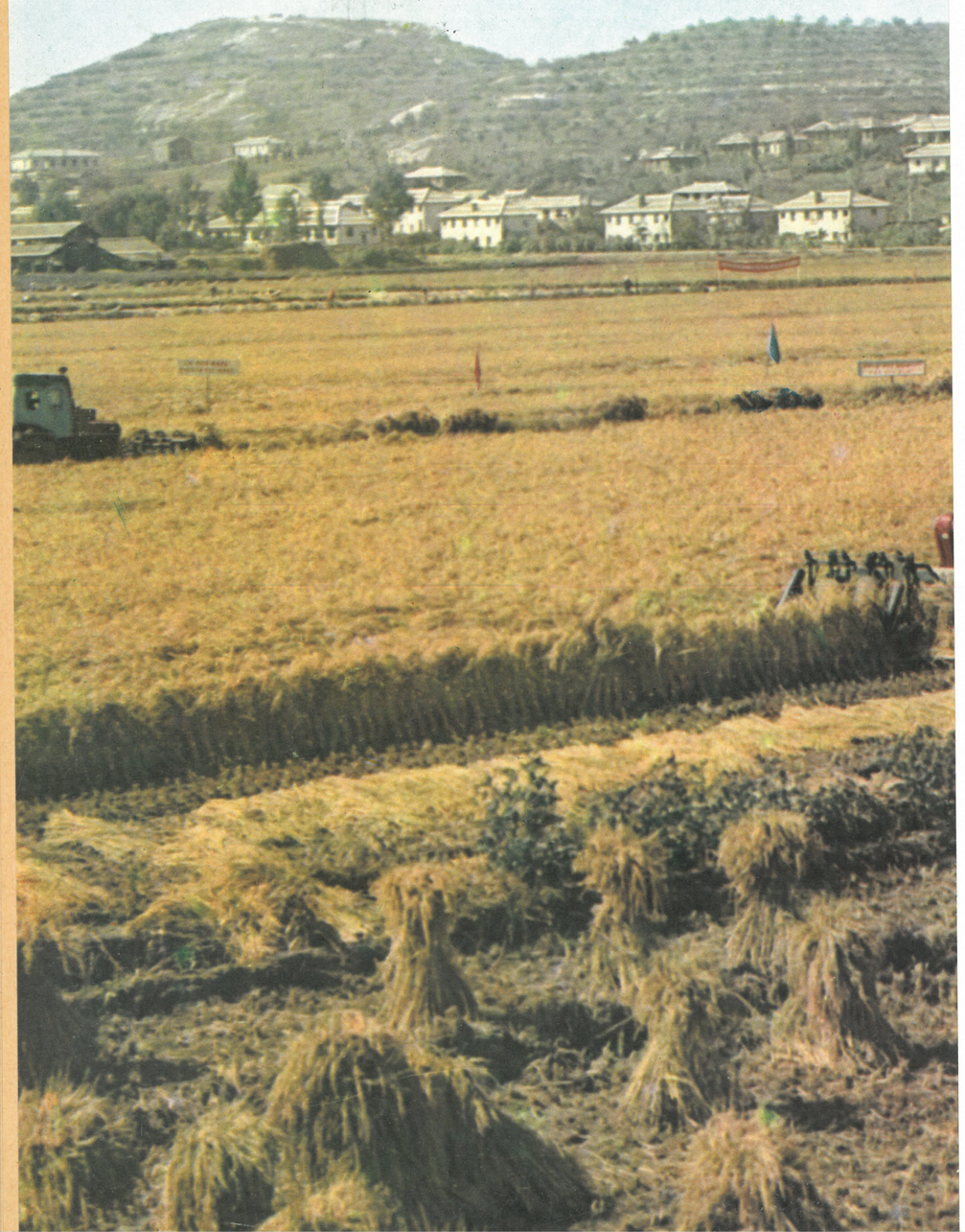

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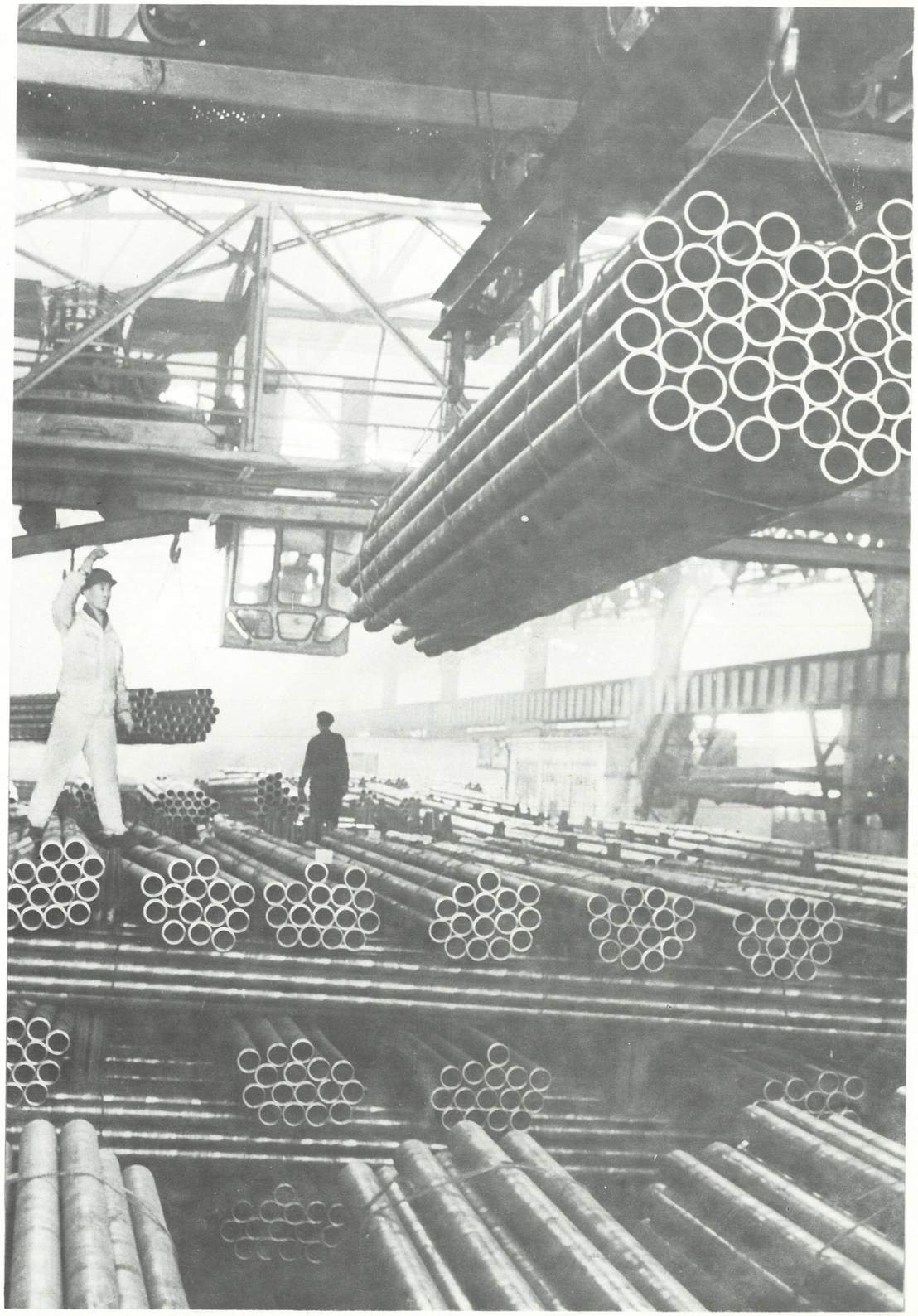

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INSIDE FRONT COVER: Workers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Works are effecting innovations every day in the production of drawn steel pipes

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Supreme Principle of Our Party's Activities Is Steady Improvement of People's Living Standards

Our people were ground down by poverty and hunger due to the ruthless plunder and exploitation by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the exploiting classes in the past. But today they have become proud masters of the genuine power, revolutionary power, of the workers and peasants, and are leading a worthy and cultured life to the full in the socialist paradise, without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

Today's boundless happiness and glory of our people are attributable to the warm love and deep solicitude of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for them and his distinguished guidance. He has devoted himself to the good of the people; he has set forth correct lines and policies for different stages of revolutionary development and led our people along the road to victory and glory.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung defined it as the supreme principle of our Party's activities to improve the material and cultural standards of the people steadily and systematically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 470.)

Under the wise guidance of the leader our Party has since its inception held fast to the stand of being fully responsible for the improvement of the people's life and advanced right policies for the systematic promotion of the welfare of the working people and striven to implement them.

The leader put forward an original policy of laying the solid foundation of an independent national economy in order to solve the problem of the people's life by ourselves.

A powerful independent national economy provides a firm guarantee for the steady improvement of the people's living standards. It enables people to live a completely stable and secure life and ensures a high rate of socialist extended reproduction fully to meet the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people.

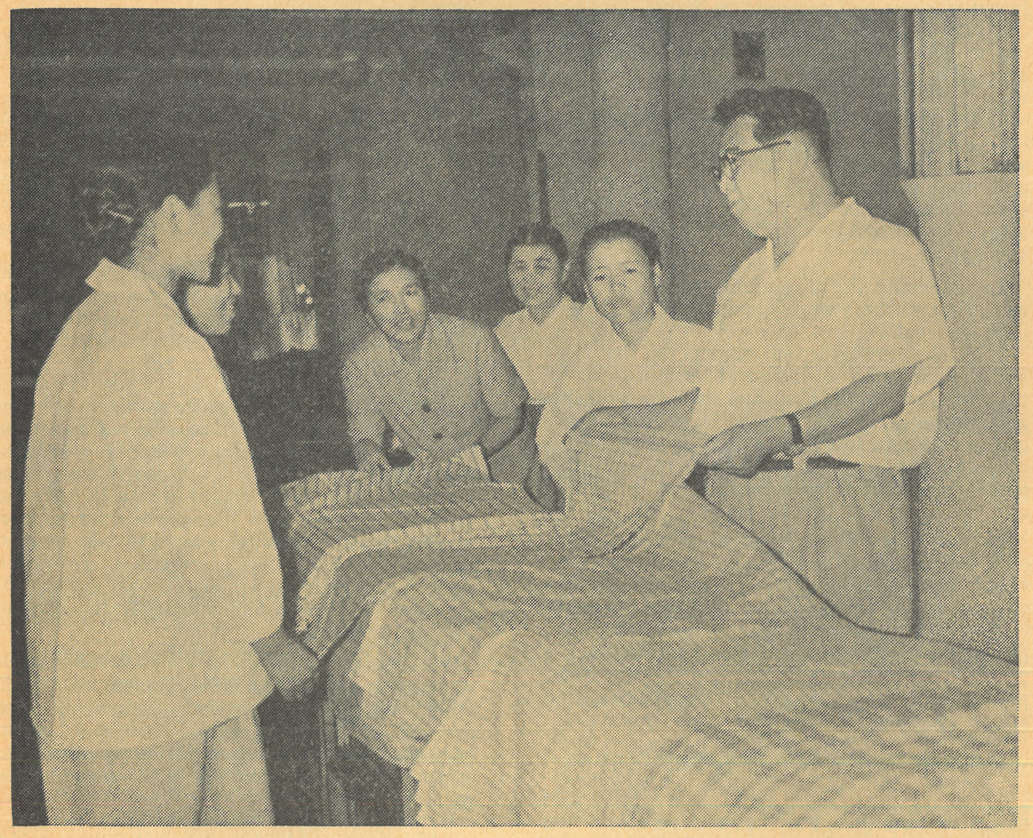
Along the line of building an independent national economy advanced by the leader, our Party has firmly adhered to the policy of settling simultaneously the problem of laying economic bases and that of the people's life, thus successfully solving the question of the people's life.

How to combine the two problems is one of the fundamental issues in correctly solving the problems of national economic development and improvement of the people's welfare, the problems of the people's future welfare and their present demands.

To solve these two problems simultaneously it is important to bring heavy industry, light industry and agriculture into proper correlation in their development and solve this question correctly, on the principle of building an independent national economy.

This requirement finds its full reflection in our Party's basic line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

This basic line essentially calls for giving priority to the growth of key branches of heavy industry, such as fuel, power, metal, engineering, chemical and building-material industries, simultaneously with the rapid development of light industry, such as textile, daily necessities and food industries, and of diversified agriculture with the main stress on grain production.



The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visiting a county store in a mountainous region

By implementing the basic line, our Party has successfully solved the problems of food, clothing and housing in a short span of time and built up a solid material base for the systematic improvement of the people's welfare.

Today our people lead an abundant life, using home-made goods—cloths, daily necessities, articles of cultural use and foodstuffs.

It is of great importance in solving correctly the question of the people's life to properly balance accumulation and consumption in the distribution of the national income, while systematically increasing it.

Our Party, paying primary attention to the systematic growth of the national income, has given priority to accumulation and appropriated as much funds as possible for immediate consumption in each period, to ensure a proper balance between them.

This has secured both the steady, high rate of production growth and the systematic improvement of the people's wellbeing.

Equal improvement of the people's living standards in line with the fundamental interests of the revolution is one of important policies followed by our Party and the Government of our Republic for the promotion of the working people's welfare.

Our Party established an undivided sway of the socialist relations of production and abolished the antagonism between town and country,

and has striven to eliminate distinctions between workers and peasants in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions, while regulating the living standards of factory and office workers in a rational way.

Thanks to the popular policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic, the monetary wages of factory and office workers were raised and the year-end bonus was given to them several times after the war alone; in 1970 their wages were increased by 31.5 per cent on an average at a time.

In particular, the wages of lower-paid factory and office workers were hiked lessening the gap in wage level.

With the strengthened support of the state and the promotion of the rural technical revolution, the incomes in kind and cash of the peasants sharply increased and the living standards of the peasants in all the areas of the country, mountain, in-between and plain, rapidly rose. Bus and water services are being introduced and clinics turned into hospitals in the countryside, enabling the peasants to live in a more cultured and hygienic way.

Our Party's consistent policy of improving the people's living standards on the basis of equality for all is based on its revolutionary stand of bearing full responsibility for the people's life and thoroughly defending and protecting their fundamental interests. Its correctness has been clearly confirmed.

In order to better the life of the working people steadily and systematically it is also necessary constantly to increase the state and social benefits they derive. For the improvement of the people's living standards, the fatherly leader has seen that distribution according to the work done and the state and social benefits are almost equalized, showing concrete ways for and paying a constant attention to doing so.

Our Party and state, in full calculation of the demands of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value, have constantly increased the real income of the working people by systematically cutting the prices of commodities.

The real incomes of our factory and office workers have increased systematically and rapidly by dropping retail prices of consumer goods several times, setting low prices on the mass consumption goods, and particularly by pricing children's goods so low that their production costs can barely be recovered.

Most of additional benefits from the state and society are directed to the solution of the food, clothing and housing questions for the people.

The state supplies food to the factory and office workers and their families for next to nothing.

The factory and office workers, according to trades, are supplied free by the state with working clothes, eutrophics and other labour protection goods and the peasants are provided with working clothes at low prices. The state also issues seasonal clothes to all the children and students at cheap prices.

All our factory and office workers are living in the fine dwelling houses, paying very low rent. In particular, the peasants live happily in modern houses built at state expense.

Under the leader's utmost care, today in our country compulsory 11-year education, free medical service and paid leave have been introduced, the networks of rest homes and sanatoria are expanding and the benefits from social maintenance increasing. Women, with equal rights with men, participate in working life and those mothers of more than three children work six hours a day but get wages for the work of eight hours. Paid maternity leave is granted to women and children are brought up in the well-furnished nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses.

In order to meet the ever-growing demands of the working people for consumer goods, the state, taking into account local peculiarities, established a new commodity supply system, increased stores and other trading facilities and improved trading activities to provide the people with consumer goods equally.

The trade networks are distributed everywhere, be it town or country, and necessaries of life are supplied to mountain areas as to towns and sold at uniform prices fixed by the state. Today our people are enjoying a bountiful life, material and cultural, purchasing the goods they need at cheap prices where they live.

All this change in our people's material and cultural life demonstrates clearly the superiority of our socialist system and the great vitality of our Party's policy.

Our people have bright prospects before them.

In the near future, when the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, and the three major tasks of the technical revolution are successfully carried out, the material and cultural standards of our people will rise higher and they will lead a more abundant and cultured life.

Li In Ok

The Basis of Juche Idea: Man Is the Master of All Things and Decides Everything

The *Juche* idea—the cardinal guiding idea of the revolution and construction and the revolutionary world outlook of the working class—has established the only right view on human beings and made a scientific elucidation of the nature of people, social beings, and the correlation between them and the objective world for the first time.

The problem of men's independence is of special importance in the leader's scientific view on people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 7.)

The essential characteristic of man lies in the fact that he is a social being with independence as his life.

Man is the master of all things, because he is independent. People do not submit blindly to elemental forces but constantly remake the world in keeping with their goal and interests as the masters of nature and society. The course of social progress is the process of people extricating themselves from all kinds of subjugation, becoming the real masters of nature and society and conquering external nature.

In the course of reshaping and controlling nature people enter certain social relations. The productive activities of people assume social character and there practically exist no people apart from society and collective. This explains that people are social beings and participate in socio-political life whether willing or not. Social work and socio-political life are peculiar to people. Herein lies the essential difference of men from animals.

As people participate in socio-political activities as social beings, they have socio-political life plus physical life. If they are deprived of socio-political life, though they are alive, they are virtually dead as social beings. If man does not take part in social labour or socio-political life but idles about, his life is not a true human life and it is little different from that of animal. Furthermore, if man is not independent but dependent on others, he loses value as human being and ignores himself.

That is why people's aspiration after independence is irresistible and they strive to extricate themselves from domination of every description.

Built on such fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea is the leader's concept that where there is oppression resistance and revolutionary struggle are bound to take place.

The *Juche* idea defines man as a social being that has independence as his life. This definition furnishes a key to the scientific elucidation of the question as to why people strive to reshape nature and society and why they work and wage the revolutionary struggle. Independence is the most universal concept which represents the essential attribute of human being.

The human history of liberation struggles testifies strikingly to the great truth of the *Juche* idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence." (Ibid., p. 8.)

Social system that tramples down independence of people and forces on them national and class subjugation cannot last long. Their nature compels them to struggle in full force to defend their independence and win national and class emancipation.

The revolutionary struggle brings about the national and class emancipation of people.

The struggle for defending men's independence, the fight for regaining national sovereignty, is a just struggle which no force on earth can check.

That struggle is most glorious and meaningful. It is not fortuitous that many Communists and revolutionaries devote their youth and lives to the struggle for defending the independence of people. Nothing is more glorious and meaningful than struggling to overthrow imperialism infringing upon the independence of people, imposing upon them all manner of misfortunes and pains and debasing their national dignity and to build socialism and communism which makes people the masters of the country and society and brings about national prosperity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"Man is most precious in the world and it is also man who is most powerful." (Ibid., p. 12.)
The view on the position of people distinguishes the revolutionary viewpoint of the working class from the reactionary ones of all hues.

It is the essential requirement of the *Juche* idea to take an attitude of serving the popular masses in approaching all matters.

Such attitude is necessary because man is most precious in the world.

But, by the most precious existence in the world we do not mean sentimental love for people in general but love containing a definite socio-class content.

Lofty communist humanitarianism upheld by the *Juche* idea does not mean blind love for men in general and has nothing to do with bourgeois "philanthropy." Men are the most precious in the world since the working people play a great role in labour.

All material and cultural wealth needed for people's life is produced by the creative work of the toiling people.

Science, technology and culture are also developed by men. All the valuable and beautiful things in the world are created by the labour of the working people. The progress of human society is unachievable without the creative activity of the masses of people to transform nature and society. Indeed, the toiling people's creative labour is the source of all our happiness and they are the most precious in the world.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, man decides everything and is most powerful.

We say people are most powerful in the world because they have an inexhaustible strength capable of remaking the world by understanding the laws of the objective world and reflecting their requirements correctly. It is people that determine the destiny of the revolution and construction. It is also people that augment social production by reshaping nature and build a society free from exploitation through the revolutionary struggle; the successes depend on their consciousness. The people have an inexhaustible potential. The question is how to display it.

Exploiter society cannot bring people's wisdom and talents into full play.

Then, what makes people perform feats and work miracles in the revolution and construction and become the most powerful existence? It is their ideological consciousness which controls their action.

Man is most powerful since he is a social being with ideological consciousness.

The masses of people are makers of history. They, however, can play a great role in history only when they have progressive ideas and display revolutionary zeal. When truth is understood by the masses, it can be turned into a formidable material force. People are wretched and powerless when they are not conscious of their position as the masters of all things.

On the contrary, when people strive to gain their rights, well aware of their position as such, they can display a great strength. Even those people who were subjected to the tyranny of the ruling classes, ground down by hunger and poverty and far removed from modern civilization in exploiting society, make an appearance as a formidable force in the arena of history once they are equipped with progressive ideologies and conscious of their mission. That is why the moribund ruling classes are hog-wild to paralyze the revolutionary consciousness of the people with reactionary ideas and false propaganda and degenerate them in order to prevent them from knowing their historical mission.

Basing himself on a profound scientific analysis of men, social beings, and on the practical experiences in the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the ideological consciousness of people is of decisive importance in both revolutionary struggle to overthrow the exploiting system and constructive work to build a new life.

The correctness of the great thought that man is powerful enough to work out his destiny in whatever difficult conditions, was proved by the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Looking back on the period of that struggle,

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work out our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own heads to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

"Therefore, we naturally underwent indescribable difficulties and had to overcome harsh trials. In this course, however, we obtained invaluable experiences and lessons that cannot be bartered for anything. We realized that the simple and ordinary working masses, if only brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and carry out the revolution with their own efforts in any adverse and arduous conditions." (Ibid., p. 2.)

Upholding the immortal *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his *Juche* line for the Korean revolution, the Korean Communists and patriotic-minded people defeated the nefarious Japanese imperialists and restored their country at long last, in spite of untold hardships. It was unimaginably difficult to fight for long against the huge armed forces of Japanese imperialism, securing everything for themselves with neither the regular army support nor the state backing. The indomitable fighting spirit displayed and the immortal heroic feats performed by the Korean revolutionaries and patriots in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, show graphically how strong people fighting for independence are.

The correctness of the thought that man is most powerful was also proved by the arduous struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction in our country.

Our people had to build socialism in their country where everything had been levelled to the ground by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the three-year hard-fought war.

The U.S. imperialists croaked that the Korean people would not be able to rise up again in a hundred years.

Our people, however, armed with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood up like a phoenix and built a powerful socialist industrial state in a historically short time though the country lay in ruins and not a piece of brick was left unbroken just after the war.

The masses of people equipped with and guided by the advanced ideology dash forward against time, turning the impossible into the possible and manufacturing what they lack.

Of course, not negligible are experiences, science and technology. But the most important thing is what ideological consciousness people have and what they aspire after. There is nothing impossible once the masses of people make up their mind; there is no insuperable difficulty if they display a strong will.

The theoretical cornerstone of the *Juche* idea and the starting point of the *Juche* philosophy are the thought that man decides everything and is most powerful in the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:
"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything." (Ibid., p. 12.)

Based on this principle, the *Juche* idea clarifies that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they also provide the motive power of the revolution and construction; it makes the people of each country well aware of their position in the revolution and construction and of the inexhaustible might they can display in transforming nature and society, boosts sharply their sense of pride and responsibility as the direct makers of the revolution and inspires them with full confidence of their capacity to hew out their destiny for themselves. The idea also gives them an indomitable fighting spirit and iron revolutionary will to actively tide over all difficulties and trials by themselves and push ahead with the revolution and construction with vigour. This furnishes a firm guarantee for people to have a firm revolutionary ideological viewpoint suiting the requirement of our age which sets the marked enhancement of the popular masses' role in the revolution and construction as a pressing task.

Pak Gyong Do

Historic Document Which Showed the Way to National Liberation

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of Party and Young Communist League (YCL) cadres in Mingyuehkou in December 1931, at which he made a historic speech **"On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism."**

The revolutionary situation of our country in those days urgently demanded the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a new, higher stage.

The Japanese imperialists who had long made preparations for an aggressive war stepped up their aggression on the continent and, at the same time, suppressed by armed force the revolutionary advance of the Korean people and arrested, imprisoned, and killed innocent people at random everywhere for the "safety of the rear." This sharpened national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people to the extreme.

The struggle of the workers, peasants and other broad masses against the Japanese imperialists' barbarous suppression mounted higher and gradually developed into a violent struggle.

The prevailing situation demanded urgently that this violent struggle of the patriotic people be organized to be developed into an armed struggle.

In order to organize and carry on an armed struggle, however, many theoretical and practical problems had to be solved.

In his historic speech, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, in reflection of demand of the revolutionary situation, advanced a unique line of organizing and waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle with guerilla warfare as the main form in accordance with the line he had already set forth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If we make the best use of the favourable geographical conditions along the Korean border and in the vast area of Manchuria, we will be able to soften up and annihilate enemy troops by incessant action, even with a small armed force, and attain final victory.

"To do this, we must organize and wage armed struggle, with guerilla warfare as the main form." ("On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," Korean ed., p. 6.)

Guerilla warfare was the most effective method of armed struggle, a method of dealing the enemy heavy political and military blows while preserving the Korean forces and of wiping out the incomparably superior enemy forces even with a small armed force. Furthermore, it was the rightest form of armed struggle which made it possible to continue armed struggle over a long period, constantly expand the Korean armed forces, defeat the Japanese imperialists' armed forces of aggression and achieve final victory, in reliance on active mass support and encouragement and advantageous geographical conditions though there was no state to provide a rear.

In his speech, the leader taught that in order to organize and wage armed struggle it was imperative to form an Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army (AJPGA) as a standing revolutionary armed force.

The AJPGA, he taught, should be made up of progressive workers, peasants and young patriots who had been tempered in the practical revolutionary struggle with the fine young Communists who had been tried and tested in the underground revolutionary struggle as its backbone. Then he stressed the need to push ahead with the building of the AJPGA in close combination with the revolutionary advance of the masses.

He elucidated the character and mission of the AJPGA and taught that communist leadership over it should be fully guaranteed and its ranks should be consolidated politically and militarily. And he specified the ways of strengthening the revolutionary armed forces.

In his speech, the leader also said that armed struggle needed guerilla bases.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to organize and wage armed struggle in the form of guerilla warfare we should establish guerilla bases." (Ibid., p. 11.)

His policy of establishing guerilla bases was the correctest one which made it possible to build a strong revolutionary bulwark and energetically expand and deepen the entire Korean revolution centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle, by holding fast to the *Juche* position and relying thoroughly on the strength of the masses of people, even under the unfavourable conditions that armed struggle had to be waged without a state to provide a rear or any support from outside.

In his speech, the leader clarified the mission of the guerrilla bases and the need to create them, and gave a thorough theoretical explanation of their forms and the stages and preconditions for creating them.

He taught that the right areas for the guerilla bases must have a definite economic foundation and the revolutionary masses giving the guerillas their absolute support; geographically, they must be favourable for the guerillas to defend their bases with a small armed force and disadvantageous for the enemy to attack the guerillas; and they must have an armed force with a certain defensive capacity.

Saying that the mountainous region along the River Tuman-gang, the northern border region of our country, had all these conditions, the leader advanced a policy of establishing bases in the form of liberated areas in that region.

In his speech, the leader explained that in order to organize and wage armed struggle a sound mass base must be built on which the guerillas could rely.

He said:

"Only when the guerillas establish a strong mass base and cement ties of kinship with the masses of the people, can they overcome the obstacles and hardships arising in protracted and harsh struggle and achieve final victory." (Ibid., p. 17.)

His policy of building up a solid mass base for armed struggle was based on his great *Juche* philosophical thought that man is the master of all things and decides everything; it was a wise policy which made it possible to guarantee the victory of the revolution, believing in the masses and relying on and educating, organizing and mobilizing, them.

Advancing the policy of building the mass base, he clarified concrete ways for carrying it out.

The leader taught that in order to solidify the mass base it was important to enlist broad masses of people of all strata in revolutionary organizations, educate them in a revolutionary way and temper them in the practical struggle, and train the advanced workers and peasants to be revolutionaries and, through them, revolutionize wider areas.

Also, in order to isolate and weaken the enemy to the utmost and deal him powerful blows, the leader put forth a policy of cementing militant solidarity with the Communists and other revolutionary people of China who were opposed to Japanese imperialist aggression and of forming a united front with the Chinese people's anti-Japanese forces including the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units. And he elucidated the principles and specific methods for its implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that in order successfully to carry out the abovementioned strategic and tactical line and policies and tasks it was necessary to do the Party's organizational work and the YCL work well.

He said:

"Only by enhancing the vanguard role of the party organizations and intensifying YCL activities, will we be able successfully to carry out the different tasks which will arise in organizing and waging armed struggle and effectively expedite the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a united Marxist-Leninist party." (Ibid., pp. 25-26.)

The leader taught that in order to form the nucleus of the guerilla army and build up the organizational backbone of the future Korean Communist Party, party organizational life should be intensified and fine workers and peasants and progressive intellectuals trained in the mass political struggle had to be drawn into the basic party organizations and made into communist core elements.

Saying that it was an important task to intensify YCL activities, he pointed out that in order to expand the YCL ranks it was needed to strengthen its organizational and political activities to suit the characteristics of the young people of different strata and to reinforce the nucleus with progressive young workers and peasants.

The leader's teachings on strengthening the activities of party and YCL organizations provided a basic guarantee for successfully carrying out the difficult and complex tasks arising in organizing and waging armed struggle.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech **"On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism"** is a classic of enormous theoretical and practical significance.

The work showed our people the correctest way to national liberation, and thus marked a great turn in the development of the Korean revolution.

It brought about the beginning of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and served as an immortal banner which raised the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our people and the Korean communist movement to a new, higher stage and as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing the decisive victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It also aroused the entire Korean people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism and inspired them with a firm conviction of the victory of the revolution.

The leader's classic also contributed greatly to the development of the national-liberation movement in colonies and the international communist movement.

The leader's line of carrying on armed struggle in the form of guerilla warfare and his policy of forming an anti-imperialist united front and other policies indicated a unique, absolutely correct path for the national-liberation war in colonies and greatly encouraged the peoples of colonial and dependent countries in their struggle.

Upholding the superb revolutionary line and policies advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work and under his wise guidance, our people waged a powerful anti-Japanese armed struggle and completed the historic cause of national liberation with credit.

The Korean people will, as ever, advance dynamically under the banner of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus surely carry through the cause of national reunification.

Kim Bok Rok

Under the Banner of Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution

Steelworkers of the Hwanghae Iron Works Strive to Eliminate Hard Labour through Automation and Remote Control

The Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, one of our metallurgical giants, is seething with the revolutionary ardor of the steel industrial front fighters—steelworkers who are effecting miracles and innovations every day under the uplifted banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution elucidated originally by the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The technical revolution is an important revolution to emancipate our people, who have already been freed from oppression and exploitation, from hard and toilsome work, so that they can create more wealth with less effort, and to make the people's life richer and more cultured. For us Communists, who have taken power and are building a new society, this is a great undertaking, a lofty revolutionary task which absolutely has to be carried through to completion."

The fatherly leader devotes profound concern to liberating our working people, now freed from oppression and exploitation, even from hard and toilsome labour forever.

The steelmakers of the iron works are always encouraged immensely by his infinitely great love and lofty communist virtue. Well aware that they are the true masters of the technical revolution, they have recently automated many production processes, and thus brought about unprecedented upsurge in the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel while eliminating hard and toilsome work.

In June this year, the blast furnace workshop introduced remote control at its big screening station, the first process of production, which is of great significance in emancipating workers from arduous and toilsome labour and raising the output of pig iron greatly.

It was not an easy job to apply remote control in a brief time to all processes of the station which dresses several hundred waggonloads of ores in a single day.

But the workers and technicians of the automation workshop were fully confident. They believed that if they armed themselves firmly with the great Juche idea of the leader and strove with the attitude of a master toward the revolution they could do such a thing without fail. They organized themselves into the "Pibada (The Sea of Blood)" guards and resolved to carry out this huge project in a single month.

There were a chain of difficulties and obstacles.

But, recalling the teaching of the leader that since the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and construction they should have the attitude of a master toward them, they, the members of the "Pibada" guards, pooled their strength and wisdom.

"The leader, saying that only when the Hwanghae Iron Works leaped forward the whole country could advance dynamically, stated that the works is always as important in socialist construction as Height 1,211 whose defence was of great import in the victory of the last war. If we delay this project even a day because of difficulties and obstacles, we cannot claim ourselves as defenders of the height. Let's perfect a remote control system at an early date and prove the true merits of the Korean working class which has entered the new era of the technical revolution!"

Thus saying, they manufactured a lot of elements and gauges for automation, counting every minute and second.

The members of the equipment workteam of the blast furnace workshop came out to assist them in their intensive struggle. They manufactured sifters and many other machines and equipment for them in a brief time.

Thanks to the high political zeal and the intense struggle of the workers and technicians, true masters of the technical revolution, the remote-controlled big modern screening station was completed in a month.

Thus, ore screening, which was previously done by scores of workers, is today conducted by a girl operator in the central control room.

The central control room is equipped with many industrial televisions and wire or wireless apparatuses, so that operator sees through the televisions all complex processes and keeps prompt and accurate communication with the relevant sectors through wire or wireless apparatuses.

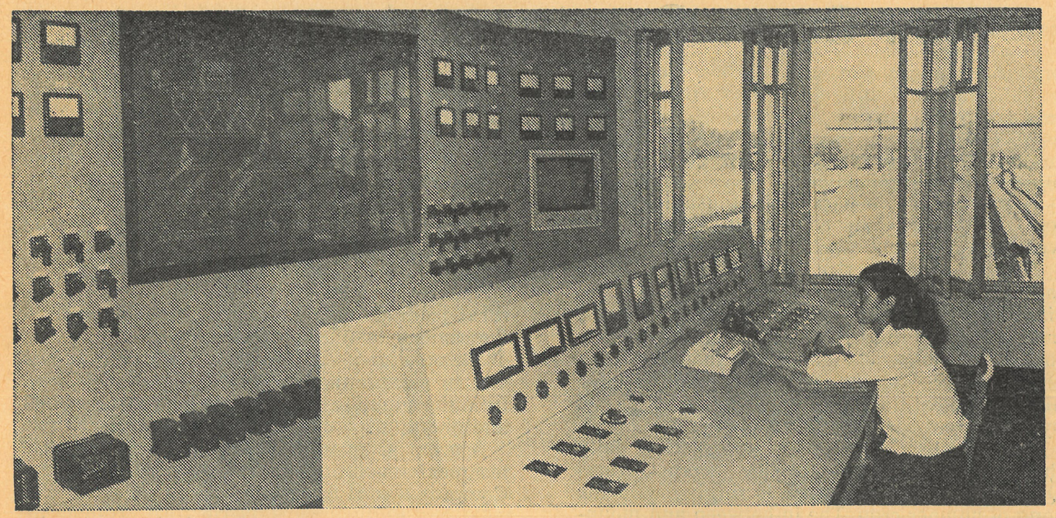
The introduction of remote control in screening helped to eliminate hard and toilsome labour and save scores of hands.

It also made it possible to raise the standard of ores markedly and produce tens of thousands of tons of more pig iron annually while considerably reducing fuel consumption per ton of pig iron.

Not only this. The screening station feeds well-assorted ores to the blast furnaces according to grain size and ore mines, which makes it possible to ensure scientific and normal operation of the blast furnaces at a high level.

These are not all the great technical innovations made in the first process of production.

The sintering furnace workshop also undertakes the first



The central control room in the remote-controlled screening station

process of production. Its workers and technicians manufactured jiggers and other highly efficient equipment of a new type and perfected the remote control system. Thus, they have not only eliminated hard and toilsome labour and heat-affected labour but also raised the quality of sinter greatly and more than doubled its output compared with the end of last year.

The smelters of the Chollima blast furnace workshop call the sinter "excellent meal" for their furnaces.

The proper supply of sinter and other ores of high standard to the blast furnaces helped to raise the production of pig iron to the highest level since the commencement of the works.

In particular, the blast furnace workshop introduced new highly efficient tap hole makers, coke jiggers, gas analysers and blowers, so that smelters do their work more easily and joyfully. This has also greatly raised the zeal of the workers for increased production. The Chollima riders there are now doing their best to hit the target of the Six-Year Plan for the production of pig iron, tending heat and furnaces better.

Under the banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the flames of mass technical innovation are raging fiercely at the double Chollima steel workshop.

The steelworkers there have already introduced industrial television and set up a commanding system by wire or wireless apparatuses to maintain close ties between raw material, smelting and tapping sectors and secure prompt and correct command of production. This has brought about a great upsurge in production.

In particular, the smelters of the open-hearth furnace workshop have recently effected a number of technical innovations to eliminate heat-affected labour; they have applied cooling apparatuses and introduced remote control in heat control and invented machines of a new type for repairing open-hearth furnaces.

They are also striving to capture the height of steel of the Six-Year Plan, working a series of technical innovations for shortening the smelting hour and raising the operation rate of their furnaces. They have introduced a new charging method and raised the efficiency of oxygen blowing.

Such mass technical innovation movement sweeps all other sectors and units of the works, such as thick and thin plate, unfinished steel, coke oven, repair and maintenance and transport workshops.

Holding aloft the banner of the three major tasks of the technical revolution elucidated originally by the leader, the workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works, true masters of the technical revolution, are making innovations boldly and constantly advancing. Thus, they are converting arduous and toilsome labour and heat-affected labour into easy, joyful and fruitful ones and scoring brilliant results in their endeavours to create this year the production capacity for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The vigorous mass technical innovation movement at the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, Height 1,211 in socialist construction, and the shining achievements made in it give ample proof of the correctness and the great vitality of the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They also demonstrate fully that a great creative power is displayed when the masses strive to be infinitely loyal to the leader and splendidly play their role as masters.

Tong Gi Sun

New Great Results in Agricultural Production

This year we have gained new great results in agricultural production.

This year's grain harvest is unusually excellent throughout our country in spite of bad weather.

The per-*chongbo* rice yield of many co-op farms in plain areas on the west coast averages six to seven tons and that of some co-op farms, more than ten tons. Dry fields produced four to five tons of wheat and more than five tons of maize per *chongbo*. Some co-op farms have already topped their grain production target set by the current Six-Year Plan.

Our socialist countryside prospering daily thanks to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" is ringing with the song of bumper crop. The in-between and mountain areas also reaped an unusually bountiful harvest of grains as well as fruits, vegetable, industrial crops, animal products and cocoon.

Our people not only have achieved great results in agricultural production this year but also laid firm material-technical and politico-ideological foundations for hitting the target of 6.5-7 million tons of grains in one to two years to come. This is an event of weighty significance in developing our agriculture.

These brilliant achievements owe entirely to the wise guidance and constant, profound solicitude of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the energetic efforts made by our agricultural working people and the rest of the people under his leadership. They convincingly testify to the superiority and great vitality of our socialist agricultural system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded the rural question as one of the cardinal matters of social revolution, established a splendid revolutionary tradition in its solution in our country and led the agrarian revolution and agricultural co-operativization to victory. And he authored the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our Party's programme for socialist rural construction, and has invariably guided our people and agricultural working people to implement it.

Early this year the leader visited North and South Pyongan Provinces and South and North Hwanghae Provinces, acquainted himself thoroughly with the actual state of our agriculture, indicated the correctest orientation and ways for further consolidating and developing the rural economy, personally solved knotty problems, and looked to the peasants' life.

Under the wise guidance of the leader the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions went on forcefully in our countryside.

Priority was given to the ideological revolution. All our functionaries and working people in the field of agriculture, armed more firmly with the Party's monolithic ideology, the leader's immortal *Juche* idea, gave full play to the revolutionary trait of doing everything in the attitude of a master toward the revolution, a methodical, frugal and persevering master. The rural leading functionaries vigorously inspired the masses by their own examples in the van of the struggle. All agricultural working people strove, eliminating survivals of old ideologies from their minds, bringing stagnation to an end and giving full scope to the spirit of collectivism.

A great progress has been made in the rural technical revolution. In his New Year Address Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In agriculture we must actively step up its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization to increase agricultural production sharply."

As irrigation and electrification, the important components of our rural technical revolution, have been completed, much efforts have been directed to mechanization and chemicalization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the Fifth Congress of the Party, advanced wise measures to reach first the production goal of 30,000 machine tools in a year and then hit the production targets of tractors and trucks for the implementation of the tasks, and has given a minute guidance for the execution of the measures.

Especially, the construction of the Kumsong Tractor Plant marks a new radical turn in agricultural mechanization.

Our industry has supplied the plain areas on the west coast with a large number of tractors and trucks. The result is that the task set forth by the leader, the task of bringing the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land to six-seven and that of trucks to one in the near future, is being admirably carried out.

A larger number of traveling all-purpose thrashers, rice transplanters and other machines have been supplied and land-readjustment projects conducted on a large scale. These have brought about a new impressive progress in comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

Our people have now every prospect of complete agricultural mechanization in the coming year, a task set out in the Theses.

A great headway has been made also in agricultural chemicalization.

Thanks to the signal development of chemical industry, the supply of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and weed killers has increased remarkably, which has greatly boosted agricultural production. Particularly, the increased and accelerated production of phosphorous and microelement fertilizers and the proper application of fertilizers suited to the property of crops have guaranteed a plentiful harvest.

Our chemical industry also promises an important advancement in agricultural chemicalization next year.

With the vigorous promotion of the cultural revolution in the countryside, the cultural and technical levels of the agricultural working people have risen higher.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education is being enforced successfully in the rural areas; a great number of graduates from agricultural colleges, agronomists and agricultural specialists have been sent to farms. Now each co-op farm has scores of agronomists and assistant agronomists who are splendidly developing crop farming, animal husbandry, fruit growing, sericulture and other branches of agriculture on a scientific and technical basis.

More nurseries and kindergartens have been built or better furnished and modern houses constructed in larger numbers, water, bus and TV services are being introduced and the conversion of clinics into hospitals are promoted in the countryside. As a result, the peasants' life is bettering.

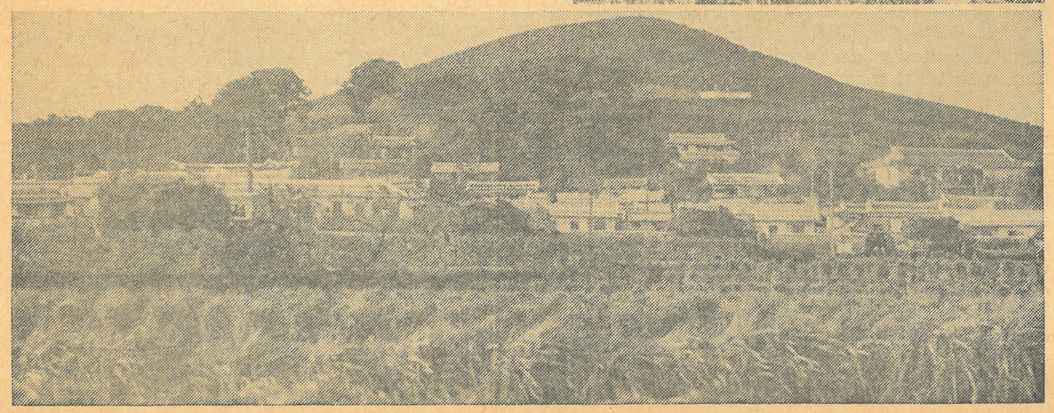
Great help from the working class and other people has been rendered to the farmers. Considering its assistance to the socialist countryside as its lofty duty, our heroic working class not only has given the politico-ideological guidance to the peasants, but also offered active material-technical, cultural and financial aid to them and waged a mass movement to help them in busy farming seasons.

All these have effected an unprecedented upsurge in different branches of agricultural production and prepared the way for another great leap.

Our agricultural working people and functionaries are overjoyed with their splendid results in this year's production. They are convinced of sure victory and full of a firm determination to make fresh leaps in the coming year. Our people, with a flaming revolutionary passion, will bring about a greater upsurge in agricultural production by consolidating and developing the already-gained victories and successes and powerfully pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

In this way, they will turn the year 1974, which greets the tenth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," into a decisive year in the carrying out of those three revolutions, a year of big stride forward in grain and other agricultural production. The whole Party will keep advancing agriculture so as to hit the Six-Year Plan target for grain production ahead of schedule.

Chang Chol Sun



A bumper harvest has come to our socialist countryside this year, too, thanks to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the leader

Principles of Cultural Activities Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

Chapter III of our Socialist Constitution clarifies in an all-round way the principles of cultural activities in socialist society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the basis of the shining achievements made by our people in the construction of culture, makes clear the orientation in thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution and accelerating the building of a socialist national culture, as well as the principles that must be observed by the State in this sphere." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., pp. 39-40.)

Under the wise guidance of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have made shining achievements in the construction of a socialist national culture. Our country, once far removed from modern civilization, has now become a land of education where all the people, young and old, are studying, a land where science and socialist literature and art are developing and flowering on every hand. The new Socialist Constitution legally fixes the successes achieved in cultural construction and, on the basis of the successes, codifies the orientation in thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution and accelerating more powerfully the building of a socialist national culture, as well as the principles that must be observed by the State in this sphere.

First of all, our Socialist Constitution clearly stipulates the basic aim of the cultural revolution in socialist society.

It clarifies that the basic aim of the cultural revolution in socialist society is to train all the working people to be competent builders of socialism and communism with a profound knowledge of nature and society and a high level of technology, and make our culture a true people's revolutionary culture which serves the socialist working people. This constitutional definition represents a programme guideline that must be strictly adhered to in the building of a socialist culture.

The socialist-communist society is a society in which science and technology are highly developed. Therefore, it requires all working people to possess a high level of culture and technology. Only when the working people are equipped with communist ideology and consciousness as well as with a profound knowledge of nature and society and a high level of technology, can they successfully build a socialist-communist society and live in such society. The Socialist Constitution says that the State gives all the people education to rear them as able builders of socialism and communism. This is a very important legal measure to push ahead more powerfully with the work of bringing up all the working people into true men of communist type possessed of a high level of culture and technology under the care of the State.

Moreover, the Socialist Constitution defines that the State builds a true people's revolutionary culture which serves the socialist working people. It thereby clearly shows the way to build a socialist culture which fully meets the interests and demand of the masses of people and the demand of the era of struggle, the revolutionary era.

Our Socialist Constitution also gives a comprehensive exposition of the tasks to attain the basic aim of the cultural revolution in socialist society.

In its Article 37, the Socialist Constitution stipulates that in the building of a socialist national culture, the State opposes the cultural infiltration of imperialism and the tendency toward restorationism and protects the heritage of national culture and takes over and develops it in keeping with the socialist reality. This is a codification of the most important tasks arising in the building of a socialist national culture at present.

The leader taught that it is a law-governed requirement of the construction of a socialist national culture to fight against the outdated culture of the exploiting society and the reactionary capitalist culture.

Socialist culture represents the demand and interests of the working class. After the establishment of the socialist system, a struggle is conducted in an all-round way to overcome the backwardness left over from the exploiter society in the cultural sphere, and this is an acute struggle against all sorts of hostile and unsound cultural elements which hamper the building of a new socialist national culture. In order to successfully build a socialist culture, therefore, it is most important to firmly adhere to the revolutionary principles and make the working-class line distinct. Only by so doing, is it possible to check the cultural infiltration of imperialism and the slightest bourgeois elements in the cultural sphere and totally overcome the restorationist tendency which blindly copies and embellishes the outmoded culture of the past, disregarding the demand of the times and the class principles. Especially, today when the imperialists are hell-bent on spreading reactionary bourgeois culture and decadent bourgeois way of life in socialist society, it is imperative to struggle against all reactionary cultural trends.

The constitutional stipulation for preventing the cultural infiltration of imperialism and overcoming the tendency towards restorationism provides a sure legal guarantee not only for strictly adhering to the working-class position in cultural construction, rapidly developing all domains of socialist cultural construction on a sound basis and thus thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution but also for fully defending the revolutionary gains and successfully promoting the socialist construction as a whole.

Our Socialist Constitution also defines legally the tasks and revolutionary lines for bringing about the rapid and wholesome development of all branches of socialist cultural construction including education, science, literature and art to attain the aim of the cultural revolution.

Education occupies the most important place in the cultural revolution. The educational work is the beginning of the work with people, and it is an honourable revolutionary task to train people to be social beings prepared mentally, morally and physically.

In carrying out the cultural revolution, our Party has always attached primary importance to public education and given it priority over all other work, and gained rich experiences and shining results in this field.

Codified in Article 39 of our Socialist Constitution is our State's educational policy for carrying into practice the principles of the most revolutionary socialist pedagogy founded by our Party.

Socialist education fundamentally differs from capitalist education. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy lies in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with ideology, knowledge and strong physique that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters. The implementation of this principle is the central matter in education.

Only when the principles of socialist pedagogy are thoroughly applied, is it possible to give revolutionary education in which *Juche* and the working-class line are firmly established. By fully applying the principles as stipulated in the Socialist Constitution, can we successfully rear our rising generation into staunch revolutionaries faithful to the cause of socialism and communism, into true men of a new communist type prepared mentally, morally and physically.

The Socialist Constitution makes clear the educational policy of closely combining general with technical education and education with productive labour. The close combination of general with technical education and education with productive labour enables students to acquire general knowledge as well as fundamentals of modern technology and to consolidate and verify in the practical productive activities what they have learned. This is the most excellent and effective method of education to give them a useful knowledge for socialist construction, not a knowledge for knowledge's sake.

Our Socialist Constitution specifies introduction of universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and other important educational measures for the people.

The Constitution stipulates that the State introduces universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education for all the rising generation under working age. The enforcement of the education is one of matters which occupy the most shining places in the carrying out of the cultural revolution and the development of public education.

Universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education enables us to train all our new generation as able builders of socialism equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook, basic knowledge of nature and society and with more than one technique. This educational system gives the rising generation complete secondary education. This is of tremendous significance in raising the general technical and cultural levels of the younger generation as well as the working people, revolutionizing and working-classizing all society and advancing our socialist construction dynamically.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the State gives free education to all pupils and students, issues scholarships to the students of institutions of higher learning and higher specialized schools, enforces compulsory one-year pre-

school education for all the children and brings up all the preschool children at nurseries and kindergartens at State and public expenses.

To bring up all the younger generation at State and public expenses is a vital task of the cultural revolution and socialist construction; it is one of important communist measures and a communist method of education.

The revolutionary educational policy and educational measures for the people laid down in the Socialist Constitution decisively demonstrate the superiority of our educational system. In the exploiting society the children of the poor toiling people can not attend schools. But, in our country the entire people are legally guaranteed the rights and practical conditions to study to their heart's content and bring their talents and wisdom into full bloom.

Our Socialist Constitution also clarifies our State's revolutionary policies to develop science, literature and art, physical culture and sports and public health service.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the State accelerates the nation's scientific and technical progress by thoroughly establishing *Juche* in scientific research and strengthening the creative cooperation between the scientists and producers.

It is our Party's consistent policy to thoroughly establish *Juche* in scientific research. Only when *Juche* is established in scientific research, is it possible to steadily increase the independence of the national economy and successfully solve the scientific and technical problems whose settlement is urgently needed by the realities of our country. Moreover, when *Juche* is firmly established, is it possible to develop a science which helps to mobilize and utilize our reserves and possibilities to the utmost and makes a practical contribution to socialist construction and to totally overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism in scientific research and in the ideological consciousness of people.

Literature and art play a great role in the building of a socialist national culture and in revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society. Today in our country, since literature and art, as well as the State power and the means of production, are in the possession of the people, they have bright prospects of development and the broad sections of working people enjoy them to the full.

The Socialist Constitution legally provides for thoroughly implementing our Party's *Juche*-based revolutionary policy of literature and art whose correctness and indestructible vitality have already been proved through practical life. It stipulates that the State develops *Juche*-based revolutionary literature and art national in form and socialist in content, encourages the creative activities of writers and artists and draws broad masses of workers and peasants and other working people into literary and artistic activities. This stipulation provides a firm legal guarantee for further consolidating the shining successes made in the field of literature and art over the last period and for keeping in bloom our literature and art as people's revolutionary ones. In particular, the Socialist Constitution stipulates that the State defends our language from the policy of the imperialists and their stooges to destroy it, and develops it to meet present-day needs. This stipulation is of very great significance not only for the development of our science, technology and language but also for the brilliant efflorescence and development of our socialist national culture as a whole and the eternal prosperity of our nation.

It is also stipulated in the Socialist Constitution that the State steadily increases the physical strength of the working people and fully prepares the entire people for labour and national defence by developing physical culture and sports, and protects the lives of the people and promotes the health of the working people by developing public health service.

In our country the excellent physical health of the working people, an asset for the revolutionary struggle and the building of a rich and powerful state, is firmly guaranteed by the medical service system for the people stipulated by law: the universal free medical service system, the most excellent public health service system, and the prophylactic medical line are legally fixed by the Constitution and everyone is entitled to get free medical care to his satisfaction.

The principles of all cultural activities laid down in our Socialist Constitution are a programme guideline in making our culture a genuine people's culture in the service of the socialist working people and a militant and revolutionary culture positively contributing to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work; they serve as a militant banner and living textbook clearly showing ways to carry out the cultural revolution and build a socialist national culture.

Choe Chil Nam

Trading Establishments, Supply Agencies for People

The question regarding the nature and mission of trade and the direction of trading activities under socialism is a question of fundamental importance in developing a *Juche* trade serving the people; it is also a question of vital import which greatly affects socialist-communist construction in its whole course.

From the *Juche* stand and from the viewpoint of the interests of revolution, the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the nature of socialist trade and the mission of its establishments.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist trade is essentially a supply service for the population. The development of trade, therefore, is an absolute must for the improvement of the working people's welfare."

"...Our trading establishments are entirely supply agencies for the population. Our trading establishments bear responsibility for the supply of commodities to the population and have the basic task to provide the people with them equally."

The nature of socialist trade and principal mission of its establishments, expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reflects the fundamental demand of the *Juche* idea that calls for attaching primary importance to people in all matters and making everything serve them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that trade under socialism is not a mere link of extended reproduction or a mere trade transaction with the main stress on the purchase and sale of commodities, but entirely a supply service to the people and that its basic mission is to provide the working people with commodities equally and make them fare evenly well. He thus showed a clear-cut way to develop all trading establishments under socialism as true supply service agencies for the people.

The nature of trade and the mission of its institutions under socialism, expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully accord with the goal of socialist and communist construction.

Socialist-communist society is a society where people all work and live equally well. In order to build such a society, it is necessary to bridge the gulf in the working people's living standards, a legacy of the old society.

The leader defined trading establishments under socialism as supply service agencies for the population and advanced a thought that they should be accountable for the problems of food and clothing for the population and provide them with daily necessities equally, and thereby pointed out the way to gradually eliminate the difference in the working people's living standards and improve quickly and equally their life in line with the requirement of socialist-communist society.

The leader's thought on the mission of trade and its establishments under socialism is also a scientific idea which makes it possible to tackle most properly the question of distribution of consumer goods in conformity with the requirement of the law of development of socialist distribution relations. Under socialism productive forces have not yet developed to such a level as allows communist distribution and there remain difference in work and old ideas in the minds of the people. Hence a certain difference in distribution. But, it is the law-governed process of the development of socialist distribution relations that the gap in distribution is lessened as the above-mentioned factors are gradually removed.

The leader defined the supply service to provide the working people with commodities equally as the basic mission of trading establishments under socialism, and showed the way to gradually eradicate the difference in their living standards.

The nature of trade and the basic mission of its establishments under socialism elucidated by

the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, fully mirror the fundamental demand of the *Juche* idea; his elucidation has opened up a way for developing trade in keeping with the law-governed demand of socialist-communist construction.

Along this way charted by the leader, our trading institutions have rapidly grown to be true popular supply agencies in the service of the working masses—workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

Our trading establishments don't exist to sell much goods to make money. They bear responsibility for the problems of food and clothing for the population. So, they are to be found everywhere people live.

Vegetable, fruit, fish, meat and other foodstuff stores as well as department stores and specialized industrial good shops are equally distributed in all blocks of towns for the utmost convenience of the population. Even mountain villages and lonely islets in the East and West Seas have modern stores and consignment shops which serve the farming and fishing population as well as the urbanites. Particularly thanks to the profound concern of the leader for the even improvement of the people's welfare, even the northern highlanders live as bountiful a life as the people in the plain or coastal areas do; they are supplied with fresh fish all the year round.

This proves that our trading establishments, as true popular supply agencies, serve to improve the working people's living standards in both town and country.

Goods are sold at uniform prices everywhere in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country commodities are sold at uniform prices. We are pursuing a policy of making the prices uniform in order to prevent the trading establishments from changing prices as they please. The prices of industrial goods are uniform both in the urban and mountainous areas."

As the leader said, a policy of making the prices uniform has enabled even those peasants in mountainous areas, who had been subjected to double or treble exploitation through commerce in the old society, to buy industrial goods at the same prices as in the stores in cities and enjoy as plentiful and cultured a life as the urbanites do.

Thus, our trading establishments, through their function of commodity supplier, have thoroughly eradicated the difference in commodity turnover, the legacy of the old society, and now serve the working people both in town and country, making an active contribution to eliminating the difference between the urban and rural population in their living standards as early as possible.

Our trading establishments are supplying the population with a great variety of durable and cheap commodities produced by our factories with our own raw and other materials and techniques, and meet fully the requirement of the population with home-made goods.

An order system, as instructed by the leader, has been introduced at all trading institutions.

Thousands or tens of thousands of trading agencies in town and country form a complete network. They meet the needs of the population responsibly when the latter order goods in their service districts. This system makes it possible to conduct production and supply of commodities in a planned way according to the needs of the population and to firmly guarantee the organic unity of production and consumption.

Our trading agencies strive to fully grasp the needs of the population for goods and fully meet them responsibly, and thus help to equalize their living standards. To do so, each store takes charge of definite residential sections and every saleswoman a certain number of households in the supply of goods and trading agencies have introduced door-to-door delivery service.

As seen above, our trading establishments have developed into true popular supply agencies faithfully serving the people and contributing to the steady improvement of the people's welfare in line with the requirement of socialist-communist society.

Chong Hyok Nam

People Working in Attitude of a Master toward the Revolution

Faithful to the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers at the Pyongyang Wood-working Plant do everything in the attitude of a master toward the revolution, a methodical, frugal and persevering master.

NOT RESTING ON THEIR LAURELS

A big flash was seen in front of the furniture shop at the end of the second quarter of the year: "The plan for the second quarter fulfilled at 118.5 per cent!"

That day workers were chatting delightfully, looking back on their fruitful struggle, before the flash board.

Cho Dok Sun, head of a Chollima workteam at this shop, however, was lost in a deep thought.

"We cannot content ourselves with 118.5 per cent," he shook his head. "Though fully occupied with state affairs, the fatherly leader visited our plant and earnestly instructed to produce large quantities of good furniture for the people. If we feel satisfied with that result, we cannot say we are carrying into effect the leader's lofty intention as revolutionary soldiers true to him."

His men all were one with him on that point. They came up to him and said: "Comrade workteam head, what we have attained is far from enough to repay the deep trust and boundless solicitude of the leader. Let's augment sharply production by enlisting all reserves and potentialities."

The workteam head was deeply moved by the attitude of a master toward the revolution of his men who were fully ready to work more and better for the state, for the collective, true to the leader's teachings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

Faithful to this teaching, the members of the workteam, with a higher sense of responsibility as the master of the revolution, taxed individual and collective wisdom to enlist all reserves and possibilities. This was true of all shops, nay, the whole plant.

Lots of reserves were tapped and many technical innovation proposals made one after another.

The furniture shop saved scores of hands and over ten machines only through rational labour organization and effective utilization of machines and equipment and sent them to other production sections.

Its success was not limited to this; it introduced a number of technical innovation proposals to boost its output sharply.

UTMOST ECONOMY OF MATERIALS

Production zoomed up every day—1.5 times, 1.9 times... compared with last year.

Some members of the workteam said that they should take an immediate step to get a supply of more wood for increased production.

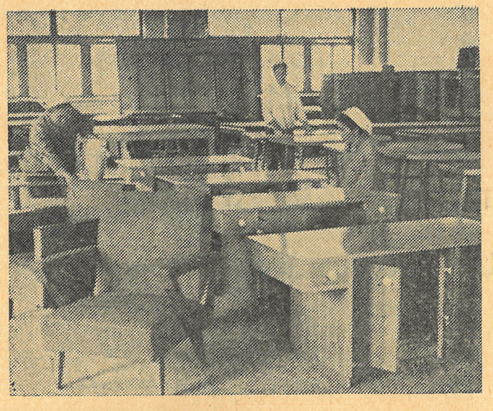
But, the workteam head Cho Dok Sun thought differently: "If we ask for more wood, we can get it. But before we do so, we must examine, with the conscience of the working class, how we have used materials already supplied."

He reexamined their work upon the on-the-spot teaching given by the leader.

The leader had earnestly instructed to make the utmost economy of wood because it was the country's precious wealth.

The plant had registered great results in executing the leader's instruction: it had raised the level of mechanization and automation and thus made good wood-fibre and shaving boards and small, attractive articles of daily use of sawdust, shavings and chips which had been used as fuel.

The workteam head, however, did not think they



Workers of the furniture shop manufacture their goods with utmost care in the attitude of masters

had done all that they should.

Chips produced in making standardized plywood lay idle in heaps. He thought they could produce more than 100,000 square metres of wood-fibre boards annually from the chips. He presented his plan for collective consideration, which was readily supported. In this way, they all came out to make full use of the chips.

The mechanization workteam undertook the job of manufacturing a chip pulverizer. Another workteam carried out the task of installing a 100-metre-long belt conveyor. Cho Dok Sun and his men cut a underground drainage.

Thanks to the concerted and strenuous efforts of the workers who strove with a high responsibility as the master of the revolution, a chip pulverizer and many other machines were built and assembled in less than a month. The drainage project was completed and the belt conveyor set up. Thus, full-scale production started and the long-neglected chips turned into fine wood-fibre boards.

Such stories are too many to tell.

As seen above, the workers of the plant are mass-producing various goods necessary for the people's life in the attitude of a methodical, frugal and persevering master, making the utmost economy of materials.

"WHAT WE MAKE WILL BE STATE PROPERTY"

In his on-the-spot instruction the leader said that this plant should turn out good furniture which caters to popular taste. True to this instruction, the workers of this plant have striven to improve the quality of their products.

This happened when they undertook the job of producing chairs and other fixtures for the Pyongyang Gymnasium, a monumental edifice of the country.

Designers visited a hospital and discussed with medical workers there how to lay out chairs easy yet suited to Koreans' frames. To design good chairs they also called on painters and other people for advice.

In this way, with their collective wisdom, they worked out at last the design of chairs, smart, durable and easy.

The full-scale production of chairs began instantly. One day Choe Sang Guk, an aged worker, who was hard at work, abruptly stepped up to a young worker.

"Lad, remove that head!"

The young worker hesitated first, unable to understand him, but obeyed him.

"Look at this!" Choe Sang Guk pointed to a crack between the notched-out part of the chair's leg and its back.

"It's a trifle, I believe."

It, in fact, was of no great consequence upon the value or durability of the chair. If the head was added, that crack would be covered up. Nevertheless, Choe was serious: "We must give care to every detail. What we make will be state property, so we must give greater care to the imperceptible part...."

Workers were deeply touched by the old man who told the young man to make chairs better, because they would become the property of not individuals but the state.

This plant produces much goods with less materials and improves steadily their quality. This owes to its workers' such way of thinking and working.

The workers of this plant who had worked in the attitude of a master toward the revolution, a methodical, frugal and persevering master, faithful to the leader's teachings, carried off honours: when the fatherly leader looked round the bookshelves, desks, tables and chairs in the library of Kim Il Sung University, he said that they were as fine as we could hand down to the posterity; and when he visited the Pyongyang Gymnasium he praised highly both the building and its fixtures. At these news the workers of this plant shouted at the top of their voice hurrah for him. That is the delight and passion which only the true revolutionary soldiers of the leader, the working class as the masters of the country, can experience and have.

Tong Chang Hwal

Socialist Transformation of Private Trade and Industry in Our Country (2)

2. Socialist Transformation of Capitalist Trade and Industry

The capitalist trade and industry which remained in our country after the nationalization of the major industries comprised the small- and medium-scale factories and enterprises run by national capitalists.

The Japanese imperialists had monopolized the major branches of our national economy and restricted the free development of national capital to the extreme.

Our national capital, therefore, could not grow normally. The factories and enterprises run by the national capitalists were small in scale. They were poorly equipped and had a small number of employees, and their trades were limited to those branches of secondary importance.

Yet, the problem of how to deal with them in the stage of the socialist revolution posed a very serious matter.

The Workers' Party of Korea, therefore, adopted a judicious policy in relation to national capital after the liberation of the country.

Utilization and Restriction of Capitalist Trade and Industry; Gradual Transformation of Them into Socialist Economy

The Workers' Party of Korea followed the policy of transforming capitalist trade and industry gradually along socialist lines while utilizing and restricting them.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"During the period of transition, our Party's policy in relation to capitalist trade and industry was to transform them gradually into the socialist economy, utilizing their positive features and controlling their negative ones." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 68.)

This was a unique policy which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated on the basis of a scientific analysis of the specific conditions of our country.

It had been a usual practice to expropriate capitalist traders and manufacturers in the stage of the socialist revolution.

Our Party, however, did not follow precedent but set forth the policy of remoulding the national capitalists by a peaceful means.

In this, it took into consideration the two points.

One point was the political tendency of our national capitalists.

The national capitalists who comprised small and medium merchants and entrepreneurs had been so harshly oppressed by the Japanese monopoly capitalists and comprador capitalists that they had anti-imperialist sentiments to some extent. Some patriotic-minded national capitalists became constituents of the motive force in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

In view of this characteristic feature of the national capitalists who were inconsistent but had revolutionary consciousness to a certain degree, our Party won them over to the side of the revolution and joined hands with them in the national-liberation struggle and the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. The stand taken by our Party towards them from the outset was that it would not only join hands with them in carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution but take them to socialist and communist society. Therefore, it was unreasonable to expropriate them in the stage of the socialist revolution simply because they were its target.

Our Party gave serious consideration to the fact that the national capitalists might show vacillation and inconsistency in the revolution because of their class nature. So, it adopted the policy of winning them over to the side of the revolution while relentlessly combating their negative features.

The other point was that the force of national capital was insignificant in contrast to the state-run socialist economy which held a predominant position in all spheres of the economy.

In our country industries, transport facilities, communications and banks owned by the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists were all nationalized after liberation. As a result, the state-run socialist economy held undivided sway in the economy overpowering the capitalist economy. Moreover, the Korean war played havoc with capitalist trade and industry, and the entrepreneurs and merchants supported our Party's line of the socialist revolution. This provided a favourable condition for transforming capitalist trade and industry by a peaceful means without expropriating them.

Taking all these into account, our Party laid down a policy for socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry.

In the early period of transition, it pursued the policy of utilizing their positive features and controlling their negative ones.

In those days the socialist economy was not in a position to fully meet all the demands of the economic life and, accordingly, private trade and industry could somewhat contribute to the national economy and the people's life. On the other hand, private traders and entrepreneurs were inclined toward speculation and profiteering because of their exploitative nature.

With strict regard for these two points, the Party encouraged them in their activities and utilized their positive features. The state protected their properties and helped them in various ways, loaning out funds to them and supplying them with materials, so that they could conduct free activities in industry, trade and other domains of the economy.

At the same time, it strictly restricted their negative features. In this, it employed two ways.

It brought stronger economic influence to bear upon the capitalist trade and industry by enlarging the socialist sector and enhancing its leading role in all fields of the economy on the one hand and, on the other, put administrative restriction on them.

The Labour Law enforced in our country in 1946 restricted their exploitation of workers and office employees. Their wrongful acts such as speculation and profiteering were also strictly restricted through licence, graduated taxation, prohibition of usury by law and price policy. As for the private merchants who held a large proportion (84.5 per cent as of 1947) in the domain of commodity turnover, they were drawn in an organization and allowed to carry on their business in the "people's market" in order to supervise and prevent them from concealing or buying up goods. Meanwhile, a unified system of control over measuring instruments was set up.

Thus, in the early period of transition favourable conditions were created for gradual socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry through their utilization and restriction, while making them contribute to the economic life of the country.

In the postwar days, the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry as well as handicraft posed itself as a mature problem awaiting immediate and perfect solution.

This was due to the fact that most of the capitalist traders and entrepreneurs were impoverished during the war.

Many of them had already been in the state-run economic sectors to become workers and office employees. The remainders were almost reduced to handicraftsmen or small merchants. The private enterprises that survived the war had only one or two poor machines at best. The merchants were also negligible.

Moreover, the private traders and industrialists could no longer obtain materials on the private market as before, because the overwhelming majority of the peasants joined in the co-operatives. They had purchased rice, meat and fruits from private farmers as raw materials. Since almost all peasants joined in the co-operative economy and the state exclusively purchased farm produce from them through its unified channel, private traders and industrialists had no source of raw materials.

They even lost market for their goods as the state-run industry and socialist trade were making fast progress.

So they found it impossible to manage their economy and earn their living unless they relied on the state or pooled their strength and funds. Only when they were placed under the socialist economic system, would it be possible for them to find a means of living and shape their future.

Having correctly perceived such a favourable, mature condition, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the task of allround reorganization of capitalist trade and industry without delay.

At the time some brought forth an absurd allegation that it would be more beneficial to utilize private traders and industrialists than to remould them along socialist lines. Our Party could not accept such an erroneous allegation.

If we had missed the chance for the socialist transformation of private traders and industrialists and tried to carry it out after they would have accumulated their assets to some extent, it might have taken us a longer time, causing a big trouble.

If we had given them a free hand in running their enterprises or conducting commercial activities, instead of remoulding them along socialist lines, it might have proved a serious hindrance to the revolution and construction. Some of the private merchants and manufacturers committed the pernicious act of stealing the state-owned materials and equipment, as they were unable to procure them. Private merchants secretly bought farm produce out in the farm villages, with the result that some co-operative farmers were enticed into the bad practice of selling their agricultural produce not to the state but to the private merchants at high prices.

Without the socialist transformation of private trade and industry, therefore, it was impossible to consolidate the newly-organized agricultural co-operatives and push ahead with socialist construction successfully.

The Workers' Party of Korea seized a proper chance and turned to good account the favorable condition and brought forth the problem of the socialist transformation of capitalist

trade and industry in good time. This was one of the important factors conducing to the successful solution of the problem.

Observation of Voluntary Principle; Types of Co-operative Economy

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Strictly observing the voluntary principle, our Party saw to it that the private tradesmen and industrialists joined in various forms of co-operatives in order to transform them along socialist lines." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 356.)

Our Party made certain that the voluntary principle was strictly observed in the co-operativization of capitalist trade and industry.

In drawing the capitalist traders and industrialists into co-operatives on a voluntary basis, it was most important to define the types of co-operatives and the method of merging the means of production which would not affect their interests and would be acceptable to them.

Our Party proposed new types of co-operatives, that is, three types of producers' co-operatives, to transform private trade and industry along socialist lines.

The first was an embryonic type. Here the members ran their business individually without amalgamating their means of production and funds, maintained the relations of mutual assistance and laid aside public funds at a low rate.

It was also known as producers' co-operative team. This was not the type that should necessarily be adopted before going over to a higher type of co-operative. It disappeared at the time when the socialist transformation went on in full swing.

The second was a semi-socialist type. Its members ran their business collectively with their means of production and funds pooled in the form of investment. Income was distributed mainly according to the quantity and quality of the work done and partially according to the volume of investment.

The third was a socialist type. Here the means of production and funds were placed under collective ownership, and distribution was made only according to the work done.

Our Party saw to it that the members chose any of the three types at their own free will.

At the initial stage our Party attached particular significance to the second type. This type was easily acceptable to the entrepreneurs who had been deeply infected with the capitalist way of business activity, because it shared its income according to the amount of investment, with stress laid on the socialist principle of distribution.

As for the tradesmen, our Party adopted a policy for getting the tradesmen accustomed to collective work and gradually transformed into producers.

As a result, after a definite period the tradesmen's marketing co-operative developed into producing-marketing co-operative or producers' co-operative.

The producing-marketing co-operative was to get the tradesmen used to production activity. Half of its activity was devoted to production and the rest to marketing.

Our Party took measures to increase the proportion of production while reducing that of marketing gradually.

Incentive was given to the members in running their co-operatives so that they might be interested in producing more while marketing less.

Meanwhile, our Party expanded the state-run industry, the state trading and the consumers' co-operatives, thereby narrowing down the market for the tradesmen's producing-marketing co-operatives.

As a result, the co-operatives gradually increased the sale of their goods through the state wholesale agencies, not through the private channel, and in the end they became the co-operatives engaged only in production.

The merchants got quickly accustomed to productive labour through such a process.

Our Party not only correctly defined the types of co-operatives but also carried out, in conformity with our actual conditions, the work of pooling the means of production owned by traders and industrialists when they joined the co-operatives.

Our Party saw to it that when they joined the co-operatives their means of production were taken as investment and that they were turned into socialist co-operative ownership in such a way as to pay their prices in instalments as the public funds of the co-operatives increased.

It made certain that the state strengthened its guidance and support to the co-operative economy in the course of co-operativization of capitalist trade and industry.

Through the state guidance the cadres were properly selected and allocated and the management and operation of co-operatives were continuously improved to meet the requirements of the system of socialist co-operative economy. Besides, the material and financial support of the state increased constantly.

Thus, our Party led the co-operatives to develop on a sound basis.

Combination of Change of Economic Forms with Remoulding of People

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines, the Party closely combined the change of economic forms with the remoulding of people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected

Works, Eng.ed., Vol. III, p. 69.)

Along with the change of economic forms, the remoulding of the private merchants and entrepreneurs into the socialist working people was very important in transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines. It was all the more so because the entrepreneurs and merchants had lived on others' labour.

The change of economic forms could not be successful without remoulding people. Therefore, our Party gave deep attention to this matter.

Our Party, first of all, saw to it that the entrepreneurs and merchants took an active part in productive labour.

To let the entrepreneurs and merchants produce material wealth by their own labour was a decisive guarantee for bringing about radical development in their ideological consciousness.

Helping the entrepreneurs and merchants get used to productive labour, our Party enabled them to realize through their own labour the vice of exploitation they had practised in the past.

At the same time, ideological education was constantly intensified among them.

Our Party organized the educational network and set up the post of vice-chairman in charge of cultural affairs within the co-operatives and conducted systematic ideological education. In this, various methods were applied according to their political levels. In particular, the Party successfully applied the method of influencing the negative by the force of positive examples in consideration of the low level of political consciousness of the entrepreneurs and merchants.

As a result, such a difficult and complex task as the socialist transformation of private trade and industry was successfully carried out in a short period of time, only four or five years after the war.

But this does not mean that it was realized without a class struggle.

The socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry is after all a struggle to eliminate capitalists as a class. Accordingly, the socialist transformation in our country, though it was carried out in a peaceful way, was a process of serious class struggle.

Our Party remoulded most of the private traders and industrialists into socialist working people through tireless persuasion and education, while fighting against subversive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and domestic class enemies in collusion with them and the infiltration of reactionary ideas.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our Party, the socialist transformation of the capitalist traders and industrialists rapidly progressed and was completed in 1958, almost simultaneously with the agricultural co-operativization.

* * *

The completion of the socialist reorganization of production relations in town and country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, was a historic landmark in the building of socialism and communism.

With the completion of socialist transformation of production relations, a fundamental change was effected in the socio-economic relations. Among the three economic forms which existed at the early period of transition, the capitalist and small-commodity forms of economy disappeared and the socialist form of economy came to hold exclusive sway and exploitation and oppression of man by man as well as their socio-economic basis were liquidated for good in the northern half of our Republic.

A radical change was brought about in class relations, too. Entrepreneurs, merchants, private farmers and handicraftsmen ceased to exist to become socialist working people comprising workers, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals, and unity and co-operation between them formed the basis of social relations.

Thus, an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, a system for which our people aspired so earnestly for centuries, has been firmly established in the northern half of our Republic.

The victory of socialist system in the northern half of our Republic opened a wide avenue for accelerated socialist construction and for the radical improvement of material and cultural life of our people and made it possible to consolidate the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance on a new socio-economic basis.

The End.

FRONT COVER: The Pyongyang Metro, a grand underground palace which is a great enduring monument to the era of the Workers' Party, was opened to traffic on September 5, a few days before the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland. Photo shows working people taking a train at a station

Photo by Pak Yong Hwan

A Visit to Colliers' Settlement

One day before the New Year I visited a workers' district to collect data for our magazine.

After a short train ride from Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, there appeared an attractive colliers' settlement. That was the Hungryong workers' district.

A mountain called "a mountain of black gold" from olden times soared high into the air near the Hungryong railway station. Coal cars flowed in and out of the station coal yard in endless streams.

The Hungryong workers' district was neat and clean. It lay between Mt. Hungryong-san and Mt. Hakrim-san.

Comrade So Hae Ryong, the district secretary, warmly received me and said to me, recalling the past:

"In the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule this district was unfit for habitation. But now everything has changed beyond recognition."

According to him, in the pre-liberation year 1934, the Japanese imperialists found huge coal deposits in the Hungryong-san mountain range and opened a mine. The Japanese owner of the mine ruthlessly exploited Korean workers.

The greedy mine owner did not furnish pits with labour safety devices, nor did he build a dormitory for miners. And he drove workers like cattle.

There was no shop or inn to speak of, to say nothing of a clubhouse or hospital. But today things are quite different.

The workers' district has modern houses for 3,000-odd families, a grand modern house of culture and people's hospital, nurseries and kindergartens as well as shops and public service establishments.

There are five schools including the Sangsok Girls' Senior Middle School which the fatherly leader personally visited in November 1947 after liberation. In the past, the coal miners could not attend schools, but today they send their sons and daughters all to schools.

I, accompanied by the secretary, went to see the streets.

The workers' district nestled at the foot of Mt. Hakrim-san.

A long straight pavement ran through the district. The district was divided into three wards—central, north and south.

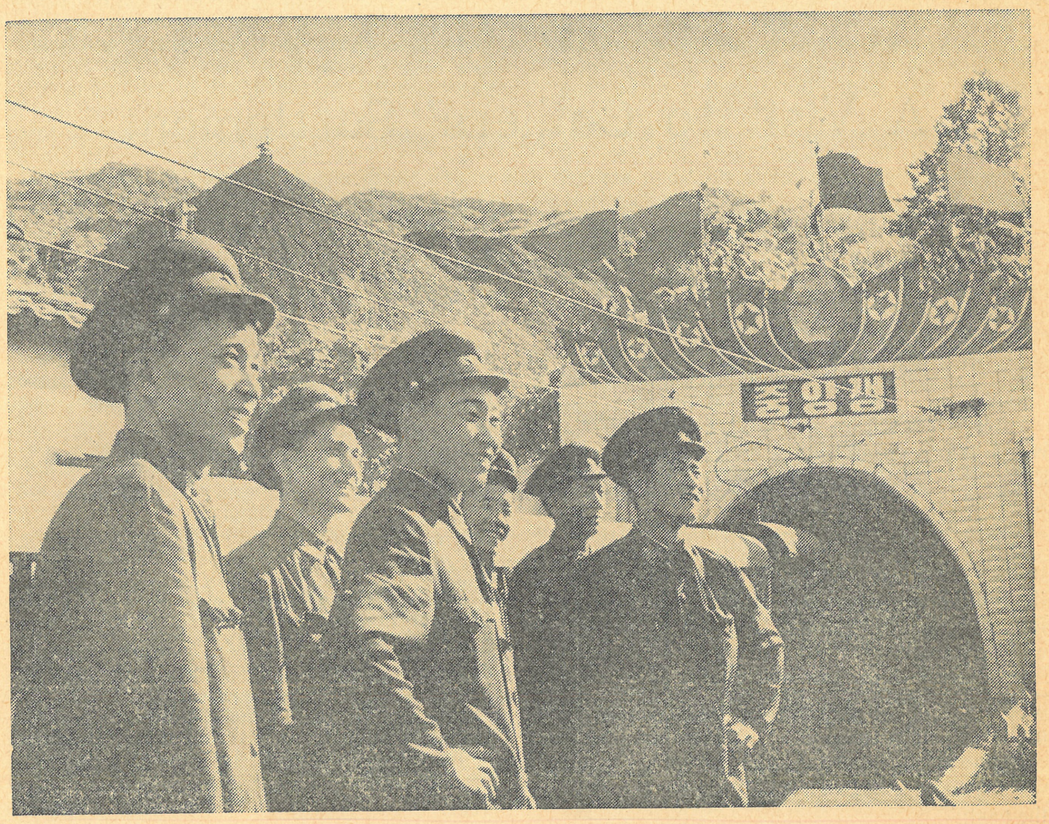
When we went to the house of culture, young colliers were rehearsing for art circle members' performance to be given in honour of the New Year.

Then we visited the coal miners' dormitory. It was a little way from the main street. It was a tall building surrounded by big trees. Its yard was like a park. Bedrooms, a meeting hall, a dining hall and study rooms were all quite well appointed. The dormitory reminded me of a rest home. From the dormitory I could see clearly enough that the love of the fatherly leader, who values the workers most in the world, is boundlessly warm.

Past the modern people's hospital serving the promotion of health of the coal miners and their family members we walked for a while, when we heard children's sonorous peals of laughter. The kindergarten stood side by side with the nursery. They were the cradle of happiness for children. They were giving meticulous care to children's growth and health.

When we arrived at the kindergarten, women came to suckle babies.

"Many women in the district did nothing but



High is the pride of our colliers who have overfulfilled their daily assignments

to keep house in the past. But they have now become socialist working people. They are in various producers' co-operatives in the district," said the district secretary.

In his words, the wives of coal miners organized, according to the leader's teaching, co-operatives producing kitchenwares, daily necessities, fabrics and foodstuffs and manage them by themselves. Thus, they greatly benefit the state, while making their life more abundant.

Through the collective labour and organizational life, they have become full-fledged masters of society, builders of socialism.

We met children coming home in files from school. They warmly greeted us. They were all in smart overcoats or wadded clothes of beautiful colours provided by the leader; they were singing merrily and their faces were bright.

The industrial goods shop and the grocery in the north ward were alive with shopping women.

The grocery was fully stocked with fresh vegetables and fruits, with cakes, sweets, soy and oil produced at the food factories in the district, with eggs and pork from the farm for colliers and with fresh fish.

The faces of saleswomen and shopping women were beaming with happiness. Happiness was not their monopoly. All people we met were full of joy and pride of living a happy life to their heart's content, free from all worries, under our socialist system.

At about sunset, we arrived at the north end of the district. I felt like seeing a collier's house. The district secretary led me to the entrance to a three-storied apartment house in the street, as if he had sensed what I wished. The master of an apartment into which we went was Chu Ryon Jong, Merited Collier. He had just come home from work and greeted us with pleasure. He has worked at the coal mine from the years under Japanese imperialist rule, and now is a safety superintendent of a pit.

TV set, a sewing machine, radio set, bookshelves, wardrobes, chiffoniers and other furniture were placed in good order in the room. He had this to say:

"We were not treated as human beings in the pre-liberation days. But now we live quite a happy life and have nothing more to be desired. Our living standards are rising day by day. Our children get free education and all people receive free medical treatment. In a word, we have no worries about life. And our life is only getting joyful. All this is ascribable to the wise leadership and great solicitude of the fatherly leader."

Art circle members of the coal mine come out of the clubhouse after their performance

In the pre-liberation days pits had no labour safety devices. But now they are permanent pits, where work is safe.

Pit work has been mechanized or comprehensively mechanized and colliers work joyfully.

The bountiful and cultured life, which coal miners live free from all worries, reminded me of the following teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Our people can be happy and our country can prosper and develop rapidly because we have set up a socialist system which is free from exploitation and oppression and under which the people are the masters of power."

True, our people owe their happiness of today entirely to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and the socialist system established by him.

When I came out of the street, thinking this, it was getting dark.

Cold wind blew from Mt. Hungryong-san, but I felt warm. It was not merely because the workers' district is in a valley. I was full of boundless gratitude to the fatherly leader who has enabled the coal miners to live the happiest life in the workers' district, a paradise, loving and valuing them most.

Firmly convinced that the coal miners would surely carry into practice their firm determination to turn out more coal, so that they could repay the great solicitude of the leader with loyalty, greatly contribute to the prosperity and development of the country and better their life, I left the Hungryong workers' district.

Li Yong Kang

North-South Collaboration and Interchange—Practical Basis of National Unity and Prerequisite to Peaceful Reunification

In his historic speech delivered on June 23, 1973 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new five-point programme to prevent the country's permanent division and expedite its reunification and presented again the question of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in its second point.

Now that the north and south have agreed upon the three principles of national reunification and their execution is placed on the order of the day, it is a principled matter of pressing urgency to conduct many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south.

In his historic speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields."

As is widely known, the north-south joint statement provides for the solution of the national reunification question on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

In order to accelerate national reunification by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference in conformity with their interests and desire, on the basic spirit of the north-south joint statement, it is necessary to materialize multilateral collaboration and interchange between the north and south.

The collaboration and interchange between the north and south make it possible to rejoin the severed ties of the nation and strengthen our internal forces greatly; they raise our compatriots' spirit of independence and national pride and enable them to hew out their destiny, taking it firmly in their hands. They provide the practical basis of national unity and prerequisite to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Their realization is a process both sides must go through without fail for achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the common goal.

The country was divided into two parts by U.S. imperialism, two different social systems were established and the north and south have long stood opposed to each other. In the course, mistrust and misunderstanding have deepened greatly between the north and south as the stern reality of today shows. For the early achievement of national reunification, therefore, the north and south must, first of all, dispel the mistrust and misunderstanding produced by the long partition, trust and understand each other, achieve a great national unity transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and collaborate and co-operate with each other. The north-south unity and extensive collaboration and interchange in various fields will help to remove mistrust and misunderstanding, promote understanding and consolidate the peace agreement to be concluded between the north and south. They will also help our nation, a single nation, to greatly strengthen our internal force, raise markedly its spirit of independence and pride and attain the country's independent, peaceful reunification through a great national unity.

Collaboration and interchange should be materialized for hastening the peaceful reunification of the country. When one side seeks "confrontation" instead of collaboration and interchange, whatever dialogue and agreement of both sides will not help to remove long-accumulated mistrust and misunderstanding. "Confrontation" will, in the long run, bring nothing but a permanent bisection of the country or a conflict. This is counter to the desire of the people and the demand of the times.

Collaboration and interchange are matters of principle to be solved for improving the north-south relations and settling the reunification question; they are the basis of their correlation.

Now we have a number of problems to be settled on the principles agreed upon between both sides—working out concrete political measures for the country's independent, peaceful reunification, eliminating tension between the north and south, taking united action in the domain of external activity and realizing extensive economic and cultural interchange.

All these problems cannot be settled smoothly without practical north-south collaboration and interchange in different fields. Only practical many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south will make it possible to bring about the more faithful fulfilment of all the agreements of both sides and the greater furtherance of the reunification cause.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities propose in words that both sides "completely open" their societies to each other, but in actuality they are afraid of tearing down any of the barriers between the north and south and dead set against the interchange and collaboration between the two parts of the country.

They are not collaboratig with the fellow countrymen now: in collusion with outside forces, they are bringing in foreign monopoly capital without limit to reduce the south Korean economy to a dependent economy. They are even introducing the pollutional industries which are rejected as "rubbish" in foreign countries.

All these are blighting the prospects for national reunification which became bright after long efforts.

If the south Korean authorities, from a patriotic stand, strictly adhere to the three principles of national reunification agreed upon between both sides and take active measures for collaboration and interchange in all fields, a new favourable phase will be brought in achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The north-south collaboration and interchange should be conducted in all fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural.

Military collaboration between the north and south will greatly help to consolidate peace in our country and jointly repel foreign invasion, remove the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south and improve their relations.

Diplomatic collaboration will elevate the international prestige of our country and greatly contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Economic collaboration and interchange will make it possible to organically combine the industry of the north and the agriculture of the south, the underground resources in the north and the industrial crops in the south, and the technical experiences of the north and the manpower resources of the south, develop the country's economy as one unit and thus lay the firm foundations of an independent national economy on a nationwide scale.

Cultural collaboration and interchange will help to restore the gradually-disappearing national community and ensure a rapid united development of our national culture on a new basis.

Political collaboration and interchange between the north and south are of special import. Political collaboration between the two parts of the country will promote military, diplomatic, economic and cultural collaboration and exchange more powerfully and smoothly.

If extensive collaboration and interchange are actualized in different fields, there will not be any difficulty which we cannot overcome and any matter that we cannot solve. Objective conditions and circumstances must be created for multilateral collaboration and interchange.

To do so, it is necessary, first of all, to chase the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"History has never seen the achievement of independence and reunification when a country is occupied by foreign aggressor troops and is suffering outside interference." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 403.)

Freedom from foreign aggression and interference is a prerequisite to national reunification and a precondition for national unity.

It is the first and foremost task at present for great national unity, collaboration and national reunification to drive out U.S. imperialism from south Korea and put an end to its aggression and interference.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings the south Korean people undergo and the main obstacle to the reunification of our country.

As long as the U.S. imperialists stay in south Korea, it is impossible to reunify the country independently and actualize successfully extensive collaboration and exchange between the north and south. They must withdraw immediately from south Korea and discontinue at once every unwarranted interference in our national reunification question.

Many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south also call for fully ensuring democracy in south Korea.

Only when broad toiling masses and people of all other strata thirsting for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the patriotic political parties and social organizations are guaranteed freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and political activities, it is possible to materialize multilateral collaboration and exchange between the north and south and unite all forces desirous of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

To actualize the collaboration and interchange between the north and south for the accelerated reunification of the country is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the urgent demand of the time.

Paek Mu Yong

A New Programme for Reunification Advanced by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG—An Epoch-making Programme Which Has Brought a New Phase in Korean Reunification

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a new five-point programme for national reunification in his speech made on June 23, this year. The programme is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts of Korea, convene the Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. It is winning ardent worldwide support.

Full Support for the New Initiative to Realize the Desire of the Korean People for Reunification

Many heads of state and party and government leaders give full support to the new programme for reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express their firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for national reunification.

The programme was whole-heartedly supported by Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Isramic Republic of Mauritania; Abdul Rahman Al Eriani, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic; Mohammed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia; Idi Amin, President of the Republic of Uganda; Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Hussein Al Shafei, Vice-President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Francisco Macias Nguema, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam; and many other heads of state and party and government leaders.

Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China said:

"The new initiative taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will truly help towards the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the further relaxation of tension in the Korean peninsula. The Chinese Government and people warmly welcome the initiative and express their firm support for it."

Saying that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR Government support the new programme advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed:

"This programme is a great one. It demonstrates the great might of the DPRK and shows its confidence in its just cause. This programme will undoubtedly win great support from the north and south Korean people."

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, said:

"The constructive programme put forward by you on June 23 this year constitutes new and striking proof of the consistent and principled stand taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a stand of preventing the division of Korea, bringing closer the north and the south and contributing to the reunification of the country and of realizing the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their country in an independent and peaceful way through their own struggle without interference of outside forces and live in a single state."

Extending his support and militant solidarity to our people in their just cause, Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, said:

"We believe that the realization of your desire will be conducive to strengthening the anti-imperialist camp in which we unconditionally participate."

Marien Ngouabi, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, said:

The new five-point programme for national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a very important and just one. In particular, it is a just and reasonable programme for putting an end to the split of Korea and reunifying her.

Instituting a Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is a realistic proposal acceptable to everyone in the north and south because it is most suitable and reasonable.

Our stand in Korea's reunification is invariable. The People's Republic of the Congo will fully support it in the UN and other international arenas and we will make every possible effort for it.

Five-point Programme for National Reunification Is a Realistic and Most Just One

Introducing the five-point programme for national reunification, the Algerian News Agency said that since liberation up to now the DPRK Government has advanced on more than 130 occasions reasonable proposals for reunifying the country peacefully by the Korean people themselves without outside interference. It continued:

"President Kim Il Sung stated: **'Out of our earnest desire to get over the difficult situation created today and materialize the people's long-cherished aspiration for peaceful national reunification as soon as possible, we hereby reaffirm before the world the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic for independent, peaceful reunification.'**

"In the five-point programme he has set forth new proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country which are acceptable to both the north and south and accord with the desire and will of the Korean people for reunification."

In its comment supporting the five-point programme, a Hungarian newspaper noted:

"Proposing the institution of a north-south Confederation, the DPRK Government has declared time and again that it would not force upon south Korea its socialist system and it would not replace its socialist system with another one. If the north and south adhere to the principle of not forcing their social systems upon the other side in instituting a north-south Confederation, there will be no condition for them not to introduce it. Should the north-south Confederation is instituted, contacts between the north and south will be strengthened, mutual visits realized and economic and cultural cooperation promoted. All this will be conducive to deepening mutual trust and achieving national reunification."

The Indian paper *Event* said that the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK is the fairest one for solving the question of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification. The Japanese newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun* stated that the new reunification programme has opened up a new phase in the solution of the question of Korea's reunification. The Lebanese *Al Anwar* said that the new proposals put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy unreserved support from the world people.

Korea's Reunification Can Be Achieved Only When the National Reunification Programme Advanced by President Kim Il Sung Is Put Into Practice

In its statement issued in support of the five-point programme for national reunification, the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization pointed out that the five-point programme represents an epoch-making national-salvation measure which makes it possible to avert the danger of permanent split of Korea and accelerate her independent, peaceful reunification.

Then it stressed:

"The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the criminal act of stepping up war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, withdraw from south Korea their aggressor troops bearing the name of the 'UN forces,' dissolve the 'UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea' and should not meddle in the internal affairs of Korea.

"The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea should discontinue at once the traitorous manoeuvres to perpetuate the split of Korea in accordance with the plot of the U.S. imperialists to create two Koreas, faithfully keep the agreements of the July 4 north-south joint statement, work for unity and collaboration with dialogue and reunification through dialogue, instead of 'confrontation with dialogue,' 'competition with dialogue' and 'coexistence with dialogue' and accept without delay the five-point reunification programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Tomomi Narita, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

"I fully support the June 23 speech of Marshal Kim Il Sung. I heartily hope the Korean people will put an end to the national split that has lasted for a quarter of a century and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date free from outside interference on the basis of this patriotic proposal....

"The Japanese Government should cordially accept what President Kim Il Sung said in his speech and put an end to its one-sided policy toward the Pak Jung Hi 'regime' and policy of hostility and discrimination toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Shariq Arshidat, Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Union, said:

"The Arab Lawyers' Union is convinced that to achieve reunification along the line indicated by President Kim Il Sung will be a victory of the world people's cause of justice, freedom and self-determination and, at the same time, a fatal blow to the intrigue of the U.S. imperialists in East Asia and a powerful support to the struggle of the peoples in this region for liberation, progress and peace."

Dr. Spelan Arbidchon, Chairman of the Swedish

Modern Farm Village

Modern farmhouses nestle cosily at the foot of hills. Before them spread vast fields of ripe rice waving in breeze. This village is Yongok-ri, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province.

When I visited there, the village was agog with gaiety.

Eighty families were moving into new houses at the same time. The happy families reminded me of the following passage of the report delivered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"We should continue building many houses to solve people's living problems adequately. We will launch a general mass movement to build 100,000 family units in towns and 150,000-200,000 in the countryside every year in order to cover the present housing shortage and fill future housing demands for our growing population. As a matter of course, great concern should be given to building comfortable, convenient, modern and sanitary dwellings."

In accordance with the task advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," we have carried out housing construction on a large scale in the countryside every year to enable all peasants to live in modern houses, with the result that our farmers have no worry about housing as well as food and clothing. Indeed, ours has now turned into a socialist modern countryside good to live in.

Farmers of this village have lived a happy life in good dwellings built by the state. Nevertheless, the state has now built more convenient and comfortable two-storied houses for them.

The manager of the co-op farm led me to the new village. Trucks were busy carrying household goods of house-moving peasants.

We called on the commander of the Taedong county rural construction corps. He told us, pointing to two-storied houses in rows:

"These houses are the fruition of the fatherly love of the leader for our peasants and we had only the honour to participate in the work for the execution of his great programme to make them live in more convenient and better houses."

And then he related the leader's solicitude and love for farmers, which were associated with new two-storied dwellings.

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the leader set forth a task to build every year houses for 150,000-200,000 families in the countryside. And he studied out new styles of comfortable, convenient and modern farmhouses and the way of speeding up their construction and saw to it that two-storied dwellings of a new style, his own brainchild, were built in different parts of the countryside.

One sleeting day in March the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to Taedong county to acquaint himself with how construction of farmhouses went on. In the office building of the county Party committee he had a consultative meeting with functionaries concerned in the county and gave a programme teaching on pressing ahead vigorously with the project for building modern farmhouses in the new style as he had planned.

Now that the cultural standard of the peasants had risen markedly, the leader emphasized, their cultural needs should be met. And he said that as the existing one-storied houses have some merits but are monotonous and somewhat inconvenient for life, such shortcomings should be overcome and various types of modern dwellings, new in style and content, built. And he explained in detail the style, structure and inner facilities of the new type of two-storied houses he had long contrived and even the sizes and position of their doors, and instructed to industrialize and mechanize their construction in every possible way.

That day the leader also selected sites for the new type of dwellings in the county for their concentrated construction and saw that the material and technical foundations of the county rural construction corps were replenished. He also took concrete steps to make huge investments of state funds, materials and machinery and other equipment in the project.

It happened just before the consultative meeting.

On the way to the office building of the county Party committee he stopped before the inquiry office beside it and carefully studied the roof, foundation and structure of the office for half an hour.

The leader, who had striven to find the way of building comfortable modern dwellings for our peasants in a short time, discovered something new from that small building, which no one else had ever perceived. That office was roofed horizontally over with a porous block, and simple but durable in structure and looked smart, so that its erection could be completely mechanized.

The leader was glad to see it. He said that farmhouses in such a style would be convenient and good for industrialization and mechanization of construction, require less wood, steel and manpower, and would help to speed up construction and enable us to undertake more building. And he explained the concrete way of building such a style of farmhouses.

We looked round the new modern houses associated with such deep love of the leader for the people.

There were a kindergarten, a nursery school and a house of culture in the heart of the village. Little children were seen playing in the playground of the kindergarten. Every house was girded with fruit and flower-bearing trees.

Each house was used by three households and each family unit had its own entrance, passage, staircase and rooms on the ground and first floors.

We dropped into an apartment to find a bright and spacious room, a store, a kitchen and bath and toilet rooms with water services on the ground floor, and an airy and large room on the first floor and a flat roof good for the drying of farm produce. I learned that before long this village would have a central heating and each family unit would be provided with hot water, too.

We visited an apartment just now occupied. I saw a sewing machine, wardrobes and chiffoniers, bookselves and other furniture in a room and a cupboard and sideboard, electric rice-cooking pots and other utensils in the kitchen. Upstairs we met an aged man playing the radio. He told us with emotion:

"Before liberation we lived in ramshackle, shabby, dim grass-roofed hovels. That was the lesser of two evils. Many people rented rooms or had to tramp the streets. But, after liberation the leader established the most excellent socialist system in the world and saw that fine houses were built for us peasants. Not content with that, he saw that modern dwellings like this were erected. I do not know how to repay his great favours..."

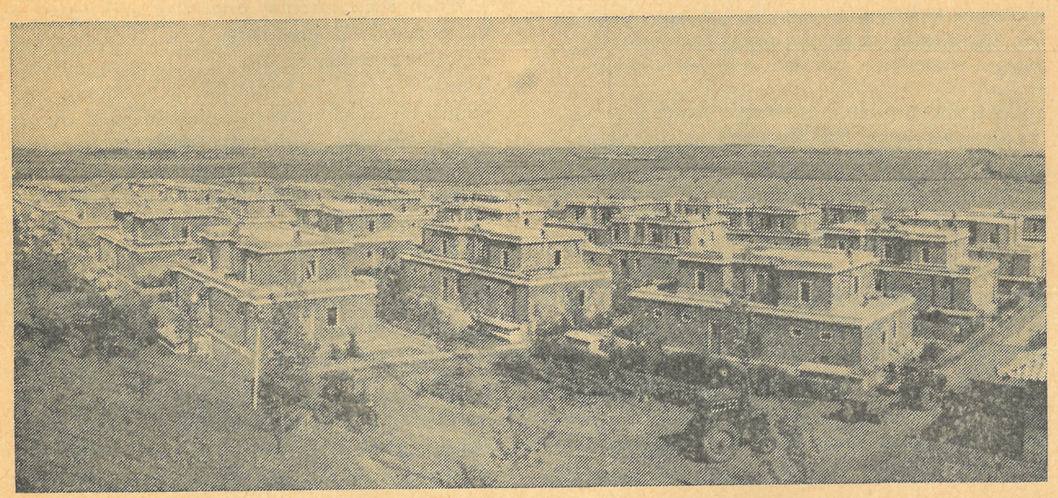
Listening to that aged man, I could enter the frank feelings of our farmers who are unforgetful of their bitter past though they live happily and fully ready to add lustre to the socialist system set up by the leader by practicing intense loyalty to the leader from generation to generation.

According to the construction corps commander, these new-style two-storied houses for more than 3,400 families are going up and modern dwellings of many other types rising in Taedong county alone. Tens of thousands of such new-style two-storied farmhouses are springing up throughout the country.

Quite good to live in is our socialist modern countryside prospering thanks to the warm care and great love of the fatherly leader.

Hwang Jong Hyon

Cosy modern houses are going up everywhere in our countryside



Peace Committee, stated:

"I strongly demand that the south Korean authorities accept without delay the programme put forward by President Kim Il Sung if they truly want to achieve national reunification and practically solve the question of reunification."

Our Expanding Foreign Trade

Our country is rapidly expanding foreign trade, strengthening its economic foundation, according to the original policy of foreign trade charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the fullest under the banner of self-reliance, will also establish economic relations and develop trade with other countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 598.)

This teaching of the leader clarifies the essential of the policy of socialist foreign trade pursued by our Party and state.

This policy requires the state of the working class to develop foreign trade on the basis of the building of an independent national economy. It is because the policy is a revolutionary economic construction policy mirroring the requirement of the law of socialist-communist construction and provides the most solid material and productive foundation for the expansion of foreign trade.

The building of an independent national economy does not imply that we don't have economic ties with other countries, producing everything we need for ourselves. It means that in point of products, we produce for ourselves what are essential to our economic life and are in great demand and that in point of natural-economic conditions, we develop the national economy mainly in reliance on domestic natural resources and raw and other materials.

Accordingly, expanding foreign trade while adhering to the line of building an independent national economy means that we secure, through trade with foreign countries, what are in small demand for our economic life or cannot be produced because of the level of development of productive forces and science and technology at a given stage, on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

Our policy of developing foreign trade on the basis of the independent national economy is the most correct one which helps each country to promote the comprehensive development of the national economy and increase its independence and enhance its independent role to the utmost, so as to expand trade with other nations and actively contribute to the smooth operation of the world socialist economic system as a whole and the strengthening of its might.

The foreign trade policy of socialist countries should base itself on the line of building an independent national economy and strictly on the basic principles and norms of socialist international relations.

This is the essential demand of socialist foreign trade which aims at developing the economic relations, the relations of friendship and co-operation, between states and not at aggression and plunder, non-equivalent exchange and exorbitant monopoly profits.

When such cardinal principles and norms as the principles of proletarian internationalism based on independence and complete equality and mutual benefit are neglected in economic relations with other countries, the essential characteristics and superiority of socialist foreign trade designed to meet each other's needs are not displayed, national dignity is trampled down and the building of a national economy is greatly hindered. In foreign trade the socialist countries should observe the new norms and principles, which accord with the essential demand of the socialist system for the termination of all manner of exploitation, oppression and inequality.

Our foreign trade policy is to develop economic relations with other countries on the cardinal principles and norms of socialist international relations, while holding fast to the line of building an independent national economy; it is a most correct policy which makes it possible to successfully perform both the national and international duties of revolution and the economic and political functions of foreign trade.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the essential of the socialist foreign trade policy and, on this basis, indicated the clear-cut orientation of trade with different countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In developing our foreign trade we attach primary importance to the world socialist market." (Ibid., p. 598.)

The socialist market, whose master is the working class, is a world market which develops, destroying totally the capitalist market ruled by billionaires of the imperialist countries. It is a great socialist gain won by the international working class through their arduous struggle against world capital; it is one of the economic strongholds which the socialist forces and other world revolutionary forces should rely on in their struggle for bringing about the final downfall of imperialism.

In the socialist market the states of the working class fighting for the same goal of socialist-communist construction can sincerely co-operate with each other for their entire economic growth and fill up each other's shortage. This market, based on the planned development of the national economy, ensures the rapid growth and planned development of each country's foreign trade, steadily increasing its size. It enables the socialist countries to develop fair trade relations and exchange goods at steady prices for long.

With such advantages, the socialist market promotes the development of the national economies of the socialist countries and provides favourable conditions for the economic independence of the newly-independent countries. Furthermore, it depresses the capitalist market and aggravates the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system.

In consideration of such revolutionary essence and role of the world socialist market and of the political interests for victory in the common cause for socialist-communist construction against imperialism and colonialism our country attaches primary importance to this market and puts the main stress on trade in it in its economic relations with other countries.

It is an important component of our foreign trade policy to strengthen the economic relations with the newly-independent countries.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"While preferentially developing economic ties with other socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange with the newly independent states of Asia and Africa which have broken the chains of imperialism and achieved political independence, on the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit." (Ibid., p. 601.)

The socialist countries should expand economic ties with the newly-independent states and promote their political and economic independence. This is one of the important methods for consolidating the material basis of the national-liberation force, one of the two major revolutionary forces in our age.

From its invariable aim of entombing imperialism and achieving the final victory of our revolution and the world revolution, our country regards it as an important link of its foreign trade policy to strengthen economic ties with the newly-independent countries for helping them to attain complete national independence.

Our country develops trade relations with the newborn independent states, irrespective of their size and level of economic development, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplies the goods badly needed for their economic independence and exchanges surplus goods with each other. In particular, we apply various forms of trade and settlement of accounts sincerely to help them to attain economic independence, which enables them to surmount with success the difficulties caused by increasing import and the consequent shortage of foreign currency.

Socialist foreign trade does not reject the economic ties with the capitalist countries.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We will develop the relations of trade and commercial exchange with all countries that have different social systems if they respect our sovereignty and want to have economic ties with our country." (Ibid., p. 600.)

The Party of working class in power and its state should mobilize the domestic resources to the maximum and at the same time, must not neglect but properly utilize every external condition available for the promotion of revolution and construction.

Our country develops economic and business relations with those capitalist countries that respect our sovereignty and want to have economic ties with us.

The foreign trade policy shaped by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has splendidly displayed its great vitality in the development of international economic relations.

Already in the early period of his revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elaborated a far-reaching plan to develop national industry, agriculture and commerce and expand external relations independently, and after the country's liberation he brilliantly translated it into practice, with the result that our country has turned into a socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy and is developing trade with numerous countries independently.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our country has admirably carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization and has laid a solid base for export trade. It is producing various kinds of large and precision machines and individual machine units and pieces of equipment and complete sets of equipment for modern factories. In the last Seven-Year Plan period it produced aggregate plants for many modern factories, including power, metallurgical, chemical and building-material factories, and created enormous potentialities of key heavy industrial branches such as power, metallurgical, chemical and mining industries.

We have also built up solid consumer-good production centres by simultaneously developing modern large-scale nationally-controlled light industry and medium- and small-scale local industries.

Today our country has all sectors of light industry, including textile industry with an annual capacity of over 400,000,000 metres of fabrics, food industry and daily necessities industry. Our light industry is expanding the production of exports, while meeting the needs of the working people for consumer goods.

The volume of our export trade is increasing markedly and its qualitative composition is steadily improving.

The sharp growth in the volume of export trade enables us successfully to meet the demand of import for foreign currency, which makes it possible to expand our import trade speedily.

The expansion of foreign trade and the improvement of its qualitative composition enable us to have trade relations with an increasing number of countries and areas. In the teeth of the desperate economic blockade of the imperialists and their henchmen, our country keeps expanding economic relations with other countries, putting the main stress on trade with the fraternal socialist countries. We are striving to be faithful to communist moral duties, developing the relations of economic and technical co-operation especially with the fighting fraternal countries.

The ties are rapidly expanding between our country and the newborn independent states that have cast off the yoke of imperialism and won political independence.

Our country is developing trade relations with the newly-independent states on the principles of equality and mutual benefit and supplying the badly needed goods to them and exchanging surplus ones with each other.

The Government of our Republic is developing trade relations with those capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and want to meet each other's needs.

Our country which had been in the darkness of an eclipse on the world map as a colony of Japanese imperialism, has trade relations with many countries on all the continents of the globe on an equal basis with all the other nations of the world, big and small. Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is rapidly developing foreign trade on the basis of its independent national economy, will, in the future, too, steadily expand the economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Kim Jong Gi

Criminal Plot to Fix National Split and Create Two Koreas

It is the supreme national task of the entire Korean people to put an end to the tragedy of territorial and national division which has lasted for some 30 years owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people are a single people who have lived with the same culture and the same language through many centuries, and they can never live separated in two parts."

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation from olden times, and Korea is one. Our people can never live separated, and they can never hand down to their posterity the pain of division which they have suffered for some 30 years now.

That is why, today when the north-south dialogue is in progress, the entire Korean people unanimously demand acceleratig the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by carrying into practice the north-south joint statement.

The south Korean authorities, however, are working more and more openly to fix the division of the country and create two Koreas, going against the unanimous desire of the nation and the demand of the times.

In their "special statement of foreign policy" and in their "explanation of the background" which compelled them to make it, the south Korean rulers have gone the length of formulating the creation of two Koreas as a policy and proclaiming their plot to fix the division of the country and are now telling all sorts of lies and talking a pack of nonsense to justify their treacherous act.

This is an intolerable traitorous act. The south Korean rulers seek confrontation and division and outside force-backed "reunification by prevailing over communism" in gross violation of the agreement of the north-south joint statement on achieving great national unity transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and system and accomplishing the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is not fortuitous; it is a more graphic expression of the line of split consistently pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their followers.

As the historical facts of some 30 years show, a succession of south Korea's rulers have been dead set against the reunification of the country according to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and national split, especially the "Nixon doctrine" in recent years.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of national split is an important link of their policy of aggression.

"Divide and rule" is the slogan put up by the imperialists from the inception of their foreign invasion.

Today the Nixon-led U.S. imperialists are waning as the days go by and their internal and external crisis is getting more and more acute. On the contrary, the world revolutionary forces are rapidly growing. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists attach greater importance to the policy of national split, regarding it as an important lever for their foreign aggression.

While stepping up aggression by mobilizing their own armed forces, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing the more sinister aim of realizing their aggressive designs on Asia the easy way, "making Asians fight Asians." For this purpose, they are mobilizing Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with their notorious "New Asia Policy." As a matter of fact, this is the most cunning and crafty aggression policy of the U.S. imperialists who pursue the policy of national split.

On their illegal occupation of south Korea, U.S. imperialism proclaimed military government, trampling down the Korean people's sovereignty. And then it dissolved the people's committees set up on the initiative of the people and enforced the colonial subjugation policy. Its aim was to turn south Korea into its colony and military base and use it as a stepping stone for its invasion of the whole of Korea and Asia.

For this purpose, the U.S. imperialist aggressors deliberately opposed the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people for establishing a democratic, united, independent state and the fulfilment of the international agreement aimed at bringing about a just solution of the Korean question. And they unlawfully placed the Korean question before the UN and concocted a south Korean separate "government" headed by Syngman Rhee, and thus legalized the division of Korea. After that, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, frantically prepared a war against the northern half of the Republic, crying for "march north for reunification." In June 1950, we made a patriotic proposal for preventing a fratricidal war and achieving the reunification of the country through the merger of the legislative bodies of the north and south. But they answered it with the provocation of an aggressive war.

After the war, the U.S. imperialists and their followers turned down the reasonable proposal for peaceful reunification advanced by our side at the Geneva Conference which was held for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and scuttled the conference. They have reinforced the army and perpetrated provocations, turning a deaf ear to our consistent proposal for the north-south contacts and peaceful reunification under the slogan "march north for reunification."

In the spring of 1961, the whole south Korea was an active volcano; it bubbled over with a zeal to tear down the barriers bisecting Korea under the slogan "Let's go north and come south, and let's meet at Panmunjom!" But the present south Korean rulers staged a military coup at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, wrested the results of the

April 19 People's Uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee clique and most brutally put down with bayonets the reunification movement of the south Korean people and youth and students. As is clear from above, they came to power to hamper national reunification and maintain the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

Therefore, internally they proclaimed "anti-communism" as their "state policy" and have committed without hesitation the heinous crimes of punishing those who merely utter the words "peaceful reunification" and those who receive letters of inquiry after their health from relatives living in the northern half of the Republic through a third country. Externally, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, they made no scruple of committing the traitorous crimes of concluding the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty" to bring into south Korea the Japanese militarist forces and selling out compatriots as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive war in Viet Nam.

We have suggested time and again that a north-south Confederation be introduced as a transitional step if they could not accept our just proposal for achieving national reunification in a way of establishing a central government through free north-south general elections conducted on democratic principles without outside interference. We have also proposed more than once to effect interchange between the north and south and correspondence between compatriots suffering from the division if they were not ready to accept the confederation offer. But, they categorically rejected these patriotic proposals of ours. And they have increased the armed forces, stepped up war preparations and committed ceaselessly military provocations to aggravate tension, jabbering that "the reunification question should be handled for many generations as the Hundred Years' War was waged." The world knows this only too well. It goes without saying that all this has been dictated by their fundamental position to keep the country divided forever.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement thanks to the consistent, sincere efforts of our side, the south Korean authorities have persisted in their manoeuvres to prolong the talks and perpetuate the split, deliberately obstructing the progress of the dialogue, in systematic violation of the agreements of the joint statement.

They have consistently pursued the line of "confrontation," "competition," "coexistence" and split, instead of national unity, collaboration and reunification, in order to carry out the U.S. imperialists' plot to create two Koreas. This finds vivid expression in their flagrant violation of the principles of the north-south joint statement—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. They have committed unendingly intolerable acts: they have implored the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, introduced aggressive Japanese monopoly capital on a large scale, brought in new-type weapons and military equipment from abroad and staged war exercises, conducted "anti-communist" propaganda against the northern half of the Republic and suppressed and slaughtered those who aspire after the peaceful reunification of the country.

While holding dialogue with us, they are engrossed in a fascist outrage: they committed without hesitation the villainous act of declaring a "state of emergency," made the retrogressive revision of the "Anti-communist Law" and the "National Security Law" and are brutally suppressing the patriotic, democratic forces fighting for democracy and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Moreover, they proclaimed an "emergency martial law" plus a "state of emergency" and carried out, under the signboard of "peaceful reunification," the "October renovation" which is, in reality, aimed at totally opposing peaceful reunification, that is, at suppressing their opponent forces and establishing one-man military fascist dictatorship and maintaining it for long, and thus perpetuating the country's split and realizing a pipe dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism" by stepping up war preparations under the slogan of "building up strength."

According to their line of division, also at the north-south dialogue the south Korean authorities categorically refuse to accept our proposals for eliminating military confrontation and tension between the north and south, for effecting many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south and for broadening the scope of the dialogue, saying about "order," "stages" and "prematurity." And they brought the dialogue to a deadlock. They even turned down our reasonable proposal for tearing down all barriers between the north and south.

All facts clearly prove that the south Korean authorities, at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, have constantly worked to foster antagonism and enmity and create tension between the north and south and perpetuate national split, dead set against peaceful reunification, just as their predecessors did.

The "special statement" of the top-ranking official in the south Korean authorities in which he formulated the creation of two Koreas as their state policy shows that their splitting manoeuvres have become more vicious and pronounced and reveals their splittist nature in all its nakedness.

The "two Koreas" plot of the south Korean authorities is none other than a product of the "Nixon doctrine" of U.S. imperialism. This is proved more clearly by the following facts:

At a press conference the south Korean "Prime Minister" raved that the "special statement is based on a full consultation" with the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. The U.S. and Japanese aggressors, on their part, fully supported the "special statement" as soon as it was made public. Even after the announcement of the five-point programme for national reunification, the U.S. imperialists continue to offer huge military "aid" to south Korea, bring in new-type weapons and military equipment and incessantly stage war exercises there.

The U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists should look squarely at the rapidly-changing situation of today, stop aggression against our country and interference in its internal affairs at once, and should not obstruct the striving of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. If they persist as ever in their manoeuvres for aggression and interference going against the trend of the times, they will only invite ever stronger hatred and denunciation and ruin.

The Korean people will never tolerate any manoeuvres of the imperialists and the south Korean splittists to create two Koreas but resolutely frustrate them.

Should the south Korean authorities persist in their criminal traitorous act to create two Koreas going against the desire of the nation and the march of history, they will neither avoid the stern judgement of the entire Korean nation nor wipe out the disgrace as traitors to the nation.

Reactionary Nature of Neo-colonialism and Its Feature

The U.S.-led imperialists pursue a cunning neo-colonialist policy along with a policy of open violence, in order to suffocate the national-liberation movement of the peoples and maintain their colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, made a profound analysis of the historical background and environment of the appearance of neo-colonialism and gave a full clarification of the reactionary nature of neo-colonialism and its feature.

Neo-colonialism is a new brand of colonialism. It emerged at a time when the national-liberation movement grew to be a great revolutionary force of our times which placed the colonial system of imperialism in a crisis of total collapse. It is a direct product of crisis of the imperialist colonial system.

After World War II a radical change had taken place in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Following that war the socialist forces had grown strong rapidly and the democratic movement mounted. This had greatly promoted the national and class awakening of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and brought about the coming of an irresistibly strong tide of the national-liberation movement in these vast areas.

The imperialist forces had weakened considerably under the powerful blows from the ever-mounting national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and their colonial system had begun to fast fall apart.

Under these historical circumstances, the imperialists realized that they were unable to check openly the revolutionary advance of the awakened Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and adopted neo-colonialist methods, more crafty and insidious methods to stifle the national-liberation movement of the peoples in these continents and maintain their colonial domination there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, said:

"The imperialists headed by the United States put on a show of advocating independence and freedom for the people, but in reality they are making frantic efforts to maintain their colonial rule in a more crafty and underhand way, and are foolishly trying to catch the people of the newly independent countries again in a noose of neo-colonialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 323.)

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the feature of neo-colonialism lies in employing more crafty and underhand methods to maintain their colonial rule, while putting on a show of advocating independence and freedom for the people.

Neo-colonialism is little different from old colonialism in its aggressive nature.

Difference, if any, is that it is more crafty and underhand than old colonialism in its method and form of aggression.

One of the main neo-colonialist methods applied by the U.S.-led imperialists in Asia, Africa and Latin America is an indirect rule through their puppet regimes composed of the reactionaries of the countries under their control.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"They are pursuing a policy of colonial subjugation in many of the Asian, African and Latin-American countries by bribing and whipping up Right-wing circles such as the top military brass and representatives of the tribal upper crust who have turned reactionary." (Ibid., p. 323.)

The imperialists resort to an indirect rule because it is more advantageous for them to recognize nominal independence and rule people through their puppet regimes, since they cannot rule people directly through governor-general as in the past. The imperialists use this method to cover up their aggressive nature and destroy the struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries for national independence.

The U.S. imperialists force upon the puppet regimes various shackling unequal "treaties" and "agreements," such as "mutual defence pact," "agreement on economic assistance" and "status of forces agreement." These are principal levers of their indirect rule. Through these "treaties" and "agreements" the U.S. imperialists "legalize" their political, economic and military subjugation of the colonial and dependent countries and at the same time, place puppet regimes under their full control to reduce them to a tool executing faithfully their aggressive policy.

Prattling about "Asia for Asians" or "Asia by Asians" under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. imperialists led by Nixon make their satellite countries and puppets cry such spurious slogans as "independence", "self-reliance" or "self-defence."

This is also a stereotyped neo-colonialist method employed by the U.S. imperialists.

They use this method to conceal the dirty colours of their puppets and followers as a guide for their aggression and as a tool of their colonial rule and to pretend that they have ceased from the policy of brigandish aggression and intervention to deceive the world people. They also apply this method to mobilize military potentialities of their satellites and puppets in a bigger way to lighten their burdens and attain their aggressive end more easily.

Another method of indirect colonial rule used by the U.S. imperialists is to replace the puppets put by them in power with other puppets when they find the former useless for or obstructive to, the execution of their colonialist policy, in order that they may save their colonial rule from crisis and silence the people's discontent with puppet regimes.

They engineer reactionary military coup against those governments which displease them and establish military fascist dictatorship, and do not even hesitate to carry out naked armed intervention.

Another insidious and cunning method adopted by the imperialists as their principal neo-colonialist method is economic subordination.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialist policy of reducing the developing countries to economic subordination is one of the main features of neo-colonialism." (Ibid., p. 323.)

The U.S.-led imperialists use their "aid" as a principal lever for overseas expansion under the spurious signboard of "joint development of developing countries" and "economic cooperation." Through "aid," they pave the way for

overseas penetration of monopoly capital. Through huge capital export and colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized control of key branches of the economy in many countries and ruthlessly rob these countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious peoples of the fruits of their labour.

Today in the countries caught in a snare of "aid" policy of U.S. imperialism, the economy has been ruined and colonial dependence has increased. This is an outcome of the aggressive and predatory "aid" policy of U.S. imperialism.

The imperialists also wantonly interfere in the internal affairs of the developing countries and stamp out their political independence by attaching various political strings to their "aid."

The U.S. imperialists, through their "aid," stretch their talons of aggression not only to the political and economic spheres but also to military domain. They have set up military bases in Asian, African and Latin-American countries and, through their "military aid," force them to join the aggressive military alliances.

This aims to suppress the national-liberation movement of peoples in these regions and militarize the economy of those countries which receive "aid" with political and military strings and reduce it to their military appendage.

Such crafty nature of the U.S. imperialists' "aid" policy is seen more clearly from the fact that in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine," a variant of neo-colonialism, the Nixon clique try to keep their puppets under their control by assuring them of "aid" and "treaty commitment" and at the same time, seek to increase the military potentials of their puppets under the slogans of "self-reliance" and "independence" and turn them into their military appendage.

U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism and the bulwark of colonialism, zealously employs the crafty method of using their junior "allies" for the execution of its economic subjugation policy.

Today the U.S. imperialists are not in a position to allocate "aid" funds enough to carry on their economic subordination policy because of their acute financial and economic crisis. That is why they try to use the economic strength of their junior "ally" such as Japan for the execution of their economic subordination policy. The U.S. imperialists seek to make the Japanese militarists play a bigger role in the "security of Asia" and shoulder a heavier responsibility for "joint development of developing countries."

In particular, they work to induce the Japanese militarists to throw huge monopoly capital into those colonial and dependent countries where their colonial rule are in a serious crisis, in order to prop up their puppet cliques and maintain their colonial rule there.

Ideological and cultural infiltration is an important method of neo-colonialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Together with economic infiltration, ideological and cultural infiltration is an important method of neo-colonialism." (Ibid., p. 324.)

Ideological and cultural infiltration is one of the principal neo-colonialist methods used by the imperialists. It paves the way for their foreign aggression. The U.S.-led imperialists are intensifying their reactionary ideological and cultural offensive to destroy the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, corrode their spiritual life and thus to attain their aggressive aim easily.

The main thing in the ideological and cultural aggression by U.S. imperialism is to make people "oppose communism" and "worship America."

Today the aspiration for socialism has mounted and the influence of progressive ideology increased in a number of newly-independent countries. To stop this, the U.S. imperialists are carrying on more desperately "anti-communist" propaganda in these countries. They are madly spreading vile, false slanders of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the socialist system.

The U.S. imperialists are also making a proud boast of their "mightiness" and trying to make people "worship and fear America," in order to break the fighting spirit of people.

The spread of the corrupt bourgeois culture and way of life holds an important place in the ideological and cultural aggression of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists spread "Yankee culture" and "American way of life" to degenerate and deprave people, corrode them ideologically and benumb their revolutionary consciousness.

For this purpose, they employ all available media such as radio, publications, education, culture, arts and religion and have set up "information services" in many Asian, African and Latin-American countries.

The U.S.-led imperialists use military blocs and military treaties as a principal neo-colonialist method.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung said.

"Under the signboards of 'anti-communism' and 'mutual security,' the U.S. and other imperialists have enmeshed a number of countries in aggressive military blocs and bilateral military alliances and treaties, making them dependent militarily and turning them into their colonial military bases." (Ibid., p. 324.)

By such neo-colonialist methods, the U.S. imperialists are hard at work to choke the national-liberation movement of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and maintain their colonial rule there, and have stretched out their tentacles of aggression to different parts of the world.

All this proves ever more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the most heinous and shameless aggressor of modern times, the ringleader of world reaction, the bulwark of modern colonialism, the strangler of national liberation and independence, and the disturber of world peace.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will, in the future, too, fight on resolutely to thwart the underhand and crafty neo-colonialist policy and aggressive policy of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, to hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and make an active contribution to the victory of the world revolutionary cause.

Hwang Han Uk

INSIDE BACK COVER: Several hundred waggonloads of iron ores are dressed at the remote-controlled screening station of the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works every day

BACK COVER: The Okgye Forestry Station sends more timber to different branches of the national economy

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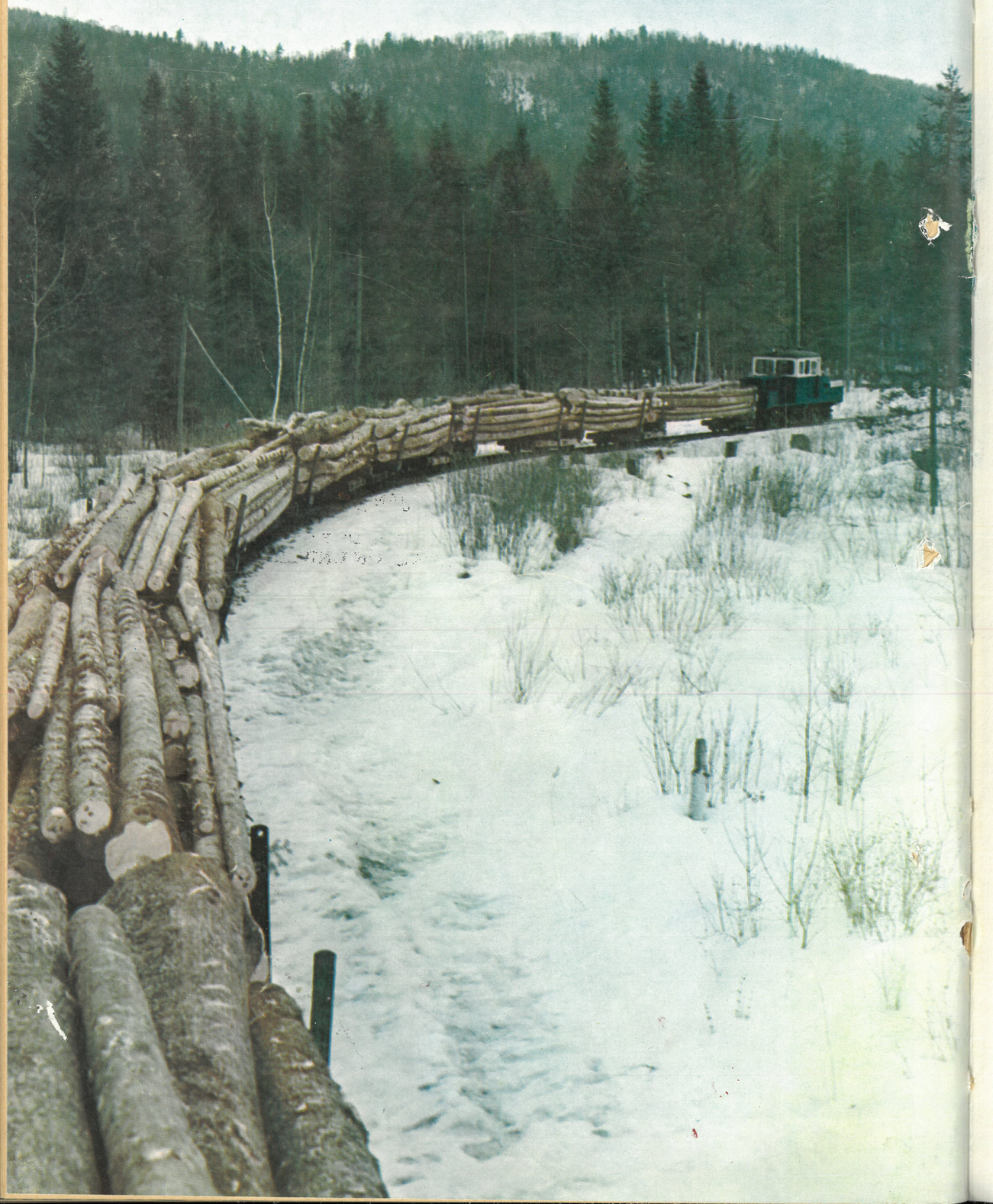
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